



The Reliquary

&

Illustrated Archæologist.

JANUARY, 1897.

A Record of the Kistvaens found in the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.



IN view of the possibly rapid destruction of the megalithic remains connected with ancient places of sepulture, so frequently regarded as convenient quarries, I have, in the following article, recorded the site and supplied a description and diagrams of every such relic as in my wanderings through the Stewartry came under my observation. The record is but tentative; and there can be small reason to doubt that quite as interesting stone coffins as the few here noted might be found exposed and uncared for on many another lonely hill-side, were diligent search made.

From the quantities of small stones remaining in disorder around all the examples adduced, with two exceptions (both on Glenquicken Moor, figs. 14 and 15), it is evident that these square or oblong structures were originally covered by cairns; in many of them nothing now remains but the sub-structure. What feeling prompted the cairn-destroyers to leave the stones forming the grave after its contents had been removed need not be here enquired into, and

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at what date the destruction of any particular kistvaen took place is a point perhaps best left in obscurity; but it may as well be borne in mind that the destruction of the majority, for purposes of dike-building at any rate, could not have been prior to 1743, at which date the uplands of the Stewartry began to be fenced with dikes. To what a recent date the vandalism of the tenant

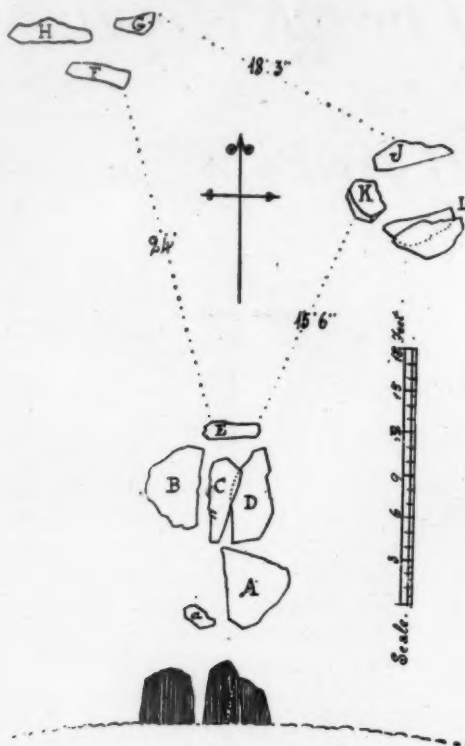


Fig. 1.—Kistvaens at Cairnderry, Minnigaff. Plan and Elevation.

farmer reached is proved by the fact of the removal of several stones from the circle on Drummore in Kirkcudbright parish in 1867 or 1868.

Many cairns yet remain in a half rifled condition; but only those in which enough displacement of its stones to disclose the kistvaen proper has been effected are described in the present article.

It was hardly practicable to make all the diagrams to one

uniform scale; I have, therefore, appended a scale to each, and shown the general bearings of the structures in the usual manner.

1. *Cairnderry*.—This is the most northerly group known to me in the Stewartry. The farmhouse is near the borders of Ayrshire, on a bleak moorland; and beyond it about half a mile, and on its east, so close to the road as to arrest the eye of the most unobservant pedestrian, stand the three huge kistvaens, a plan of which I give in fig. 1. Much destruction of the cairn itself has occurred, but, so far as measurement is still possible, I ascertained the extent of this cairn to have been fully 93 ft. north and south, and 84 ft. east and west, the rim-stones forming its boundary being still here and there discernible. About 30 ft. within its southern edge stands the first great stone of the central interment (A on plan). Close to it is a small stone (a), evidently



Fig. 2.—Kistvaen at White Cairn. View from the east.

moved out of its place, as from its shape and size it probably filled up the lower end of the grave. Between stones B and D, both very large and weighty, the lid-stone C has slipped down on its edge and rests against D. It is 6 ft. long by 4 ft. 2 ins. wide. Eighteen inches beyond this, and at right angles, is the headstone E, measuring 4 ft. by 1 ft. The whole length of the structure of this grave is 15 ft., and its extreme breadth 9 ft. 6 ins.

At a point 24 ft. in a slightly north-west direction, is a prominent stone, F, which, with its opposite one, G, forms the inner end of a second grave, which is about 10 ft. long up to the outer edge of H. This grave is close to the very rim of the cairn, as large earth-fast stones there still *in situ* prove. The grave on the north-east also consists of three side stones (J, K, L) and its lid-stone, which, when the grave was opened, has been tilted up and partly over its south support. In addition to these megalithic sepulchral remains, five great boulders still *in situ* mark the limit of the western arc of the cairn.

On the lid-stone of the central grave there are several rows of deep oval cup-hollows, quite deceptively like the artificial cup

cuttings when viewed from a few yards' distance and under a favourable light. I was satisfied, however, on a close inspection, that they are due purely to natural causes.

2. *White Cairn, Glencaird*, is on Drumlawantie Moor, 400 ft. above sea level, and distant only three-quarters of a mile south from another but totally untouched White Cairn. My sketch (fig. 2) shows this interesting relic of ancient interment as seen from the east. The general dimensions over the curve of this much spoilt cairn are 60 ft. north and south, and about 53 ft. east and west, the kistvaen being almost exactly in the centre, and, I should say, nearly on the level of the ground, and lying due north and south. In the plan (fig. 3) the two large slabs, A and B, represent the lid-stones, but the other four are earth-fast stones set up on edge, and forming the now uncovered portion of the grave.

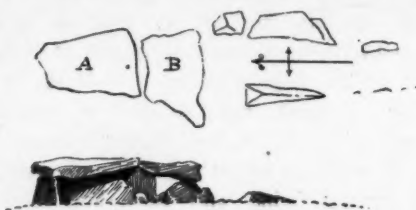


Fig. 3.—Kistvaen at White Cairn, Glencaird.
Plan and view from the west.

The view from the south (fig. 4) makes this clearer, and shows the entire length of the open part, and the two broad cover-stones at the end still in place.



Fig. 4.—Kistvaen at White Cairn.
View from the south.

The arrangement and dimensions (see fig. 4a) of the stones forming this grave are as follows: The north end of the lid-stone is supported by a single upright 2 ft. 3 ins. high, 1 ft. 2 ins. thick, and tapering from a base 2 ft. 8 ins. in breadth; the west stone nearest this is a bulky rounded block 6 ft. 8 ins. in length, 2 ft. 2 ins. in breadth, and 2 ft. 6 ins. in height, but no part of it actually supports the cover; the next, an upright squarish stone, measures 3 ft. by

2 ft. 6 ins., and is only from 7 ins. to 10 ins. thick. The third stone on the west, which supports the south lid-stone, measures 5 ft. 4 ins. at the base, 4 ft. 6 ins. along the top, and is 2 ft. 6 ins. high.

The east side cannot be measured except from within the kistvaen. It consists of two very large stones (see fig. 5), one over 7 ft. long by 3 ft. wide, and the other 6 ft. long, with smaller stones packed in among the interstices. The present height of this interior wall is 3 ft. 10 ins. Masses of the small stones forming the original cairn prevent examination of the entire surface of the

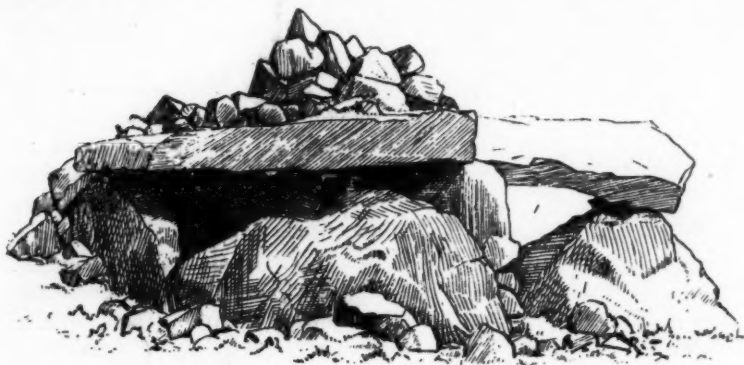


Fig. 4a.—Kistvaen of the White Cairn, Glencairn. View from west.

two lid-stones, but their respective dimensions are sufficient evidence of their bulk and weight. The sharp point of the southern lid-stone is an apparently needless feature, and one would think, might have been easily disposed of; but the point happens to be 1 ft. thick, and is the stoutest part of the stone. Any hasty

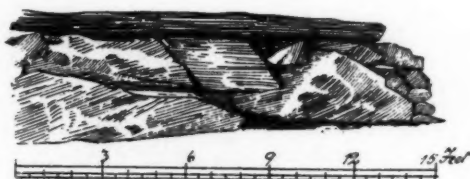


Fig. 5.—East side of interior of White Cairn, Glencairn.

attempt, therefore, to knock it off, so as to square the stone, would probably have shattered the stone itself. The extreme dimensions of this kistvaen are 26 ft. by 9 ft. Around it, but mostly on the south and south-east, there are numerous small heaps of stones, many of them completely overgrown with grass, and also remnants of walls. All these are indicated on the Ordnance Map.

3. *Blair's Croft, Kirkmabreck*.—This is marked on the Ordnance Map on the 400 ft. contour-line, a quarter of a mile north-west of the Pulwhat Burn, and about a mile north of Creetown Station. Within a low grassy mound of deeply embedded stones, three large stones of a nearly central kistvaen remain (figs. 6 and 7). The extreme length of the grave, which is placed north-east and south-west, is 9 ft., and its breadth 7 ft., and the cairn is about 50 ft. in diameter.

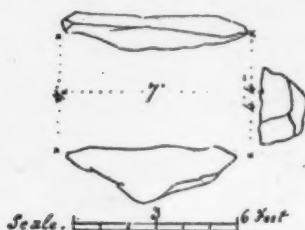


Fig. 6.—Plan of Kistvaen at Blair's Croft, Kirkmabreck.

4. *Bagbie, Kirkmabreck*.—Although there is no defined kistvaen exposed on this site, yet the stones are so intimately connected with a cairn, as I think, to justify the conclusion come to on the spot, that the remains are sepulchral. The site, three quarters of a mile north-east of the farm, almost

touches an old road running west, and is not many yards north of the Standing Stone, which is important enough to be marked even on the 1-inch Ordnance Map. Outside the north base of this low green mound, rimmed with stones of large size and crowned



Fig. 7.—Sketch of Kistvaen at Blair's Croft, Kirkmabreck.

with one massive block, are four earth-fast stones (A, B, C, D on plan, fig. 8). Two others (E, F) stand nearer the cairn, while a seventh is prominent above the rim on its north arc. In the plan only the better defined half of the cairn is shown. The stones are drawn to scale, and their respective heights are:—A 1 ft. 3 ins., B 1 ft. 3 ins., C 1 ft. 6 ins., D 1 ft. 8 ins., E 2 ft. 3 ins., and F 2 ft. 3 ins. In the sketch (fig. 9) their appearance is shown from the east.

5. *Cairnholy, Kirkmabreck*.—Celebrated alike from its traditional associations with King Galdus and by reason of its megalithic proportions, this kistvaen stands, a most effective object between the heights of Cairn-harrow and the shimmering Solway, close to the steadings on a green knoll largely artificial and partly made

up of small stones. As may readily be seen from my plan and elevation (fig. 10), this structure is remarkably bold and well defined. Its ponderous lid-stone, a huge roughly circular slab of "whin," 1 ft. thick, is the largest in the Stewartry, measuring almost 9 ft. by 8 ft. Its headstone (A) stands 7 ft. 6 ins. above ground, while two great stones, 6 ft. to nearly 9 ft. long,

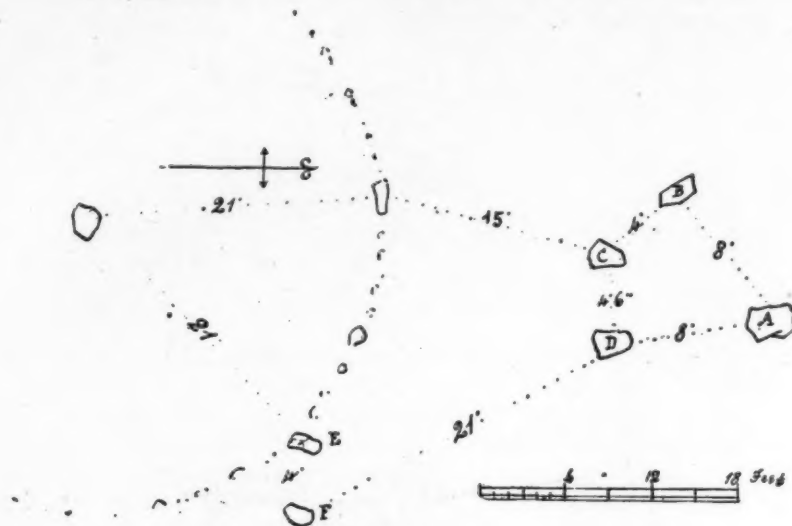


Fig. 8.



Fig. 9.

Bagbie Cairn and Stones. Fig. 8 Plan, and Fig. 9 Sketch from south-east.

form the long sides of the deep-laid kist itself, the bottom of which is between 4 ft. and 5 ft. below the underside of the lid-stone. The axis of the grave is north-east and south-west. The four stones which form the main grave (marked in dotted lines on the plan), do not uphold the lid, but reach scarcely above the surface of the ground; the actual supports being a

thick pyramidal stone at the south-west, 3 ft. high, and two others at the opposite end. The two prostrate slabs (B and B') have been moved out of what seem to have been their original places, between the tall headstone and the stone marked D. If here, they would have formed the side of a second grave—not below the ground—which the two long stones E and F completed. The two diameters of the mound, on which or in which these graves were built, are shown in fig. 11.

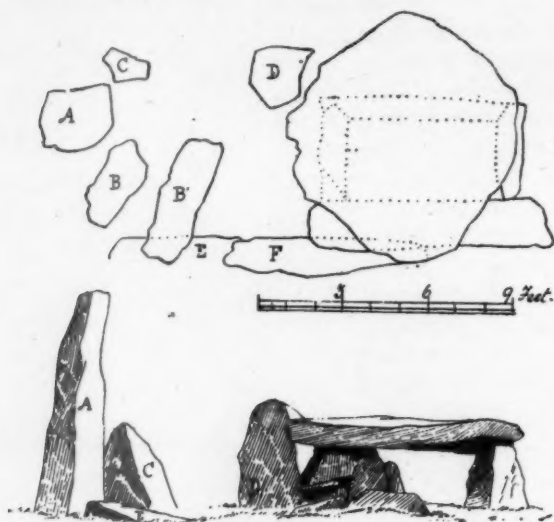


Fig. 10.—Kistvaen and Standing Stones at Cairnholy, Kirkcudbrightshire.
Plan and view from north-west.

6. *Sandy Brae, Cairnholy*.—The striking group of tall stones shown in the sketch (fig. 12) confronts the pedestrian on turning the corner of the road leading up to the farm from Kirkdale Bridge. It is about a bowshot distance, nearly south of "King Galdus' Tomb" just described; and, though occupying a less conspicuous position, its numerous and prominent stones invest it, at least in the eyes of the antiquary, with equal importance and interest.

The stone furthest on the right in the sketch stands barely within the rim of what was once the cairn (see group B on plan, fig. 13), enough of which remains (spite of the cross-dike on the north) to prove that it must have measured about 120 ft. in length east and west, and between 96 and 100 ft. north and south. It will be noticed that the principal interment follows this direction,

its length lying due east and west (group A). Nine stones still stand *in situ* here, a tenth (one probably of a set of four or five which originally covered the grave) having been lifted on to the side stone on the north. The extreme dimensions of this grave are 18 ft. by 6 ft.; the space thus measured including a double interment, the more easterly being that from the two tall head-stones (H H), which are 7 ft. high, to E, and the other between

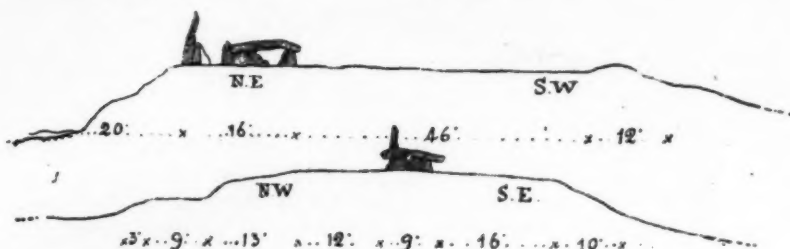


Fig. 11.—Cairnholy. Sections of the mound.

E and F. I think there is sufficient evidence, however, in the position of many of the other stones to show that there were two more interments within this part of the cairn (groups C and B). The large flat stone at B (shaded in diagram) looks distinctly like the cover of a grave, the only two now extant stones of which are those standing close to it with a small one between. All the



Fig. 12.—Kistvaen and Standing Stones at Sandy Brae, Cairnholy.
View from south-west.

stones in the plan shown in outline are solid, earth fast, and prominent stones; their respective heights above ground are as follows:—The most northerly stone on the rim of the cairn is 6 ft. high, that south-east of it 3 ft., and its opposite and smaller stone 4 ft. Of the principal central grave, stone F is 4 ft. 3 ins.; the north and south side-stones 1 ft. 3 ins.; E is 3 ft.; the two short side-stones next in line each 3 ft., and the next 3 ft. 4 ins. The large, slightly shaded stone, east of H, is nearly flat. In

group B, the small pentagonal stone is 3 ft., and the two large ones below each 4 ft., the last one being distinctly pyramidal.

7. *Glenquicken Moor*.—The lonely and exposed grave at this place occupies the summit of a rising ground within 150 yards or so of one of the three so-called stone circles, marked on the Ordnance Map as having stood west of the Englishman's Burn. It is not

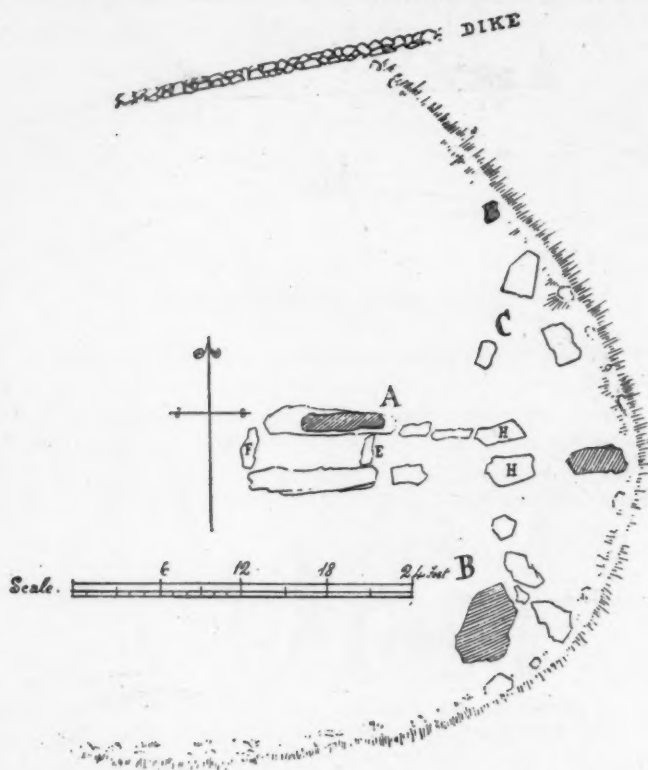


Fig. 13.—Kistvaen and Stones at Sandy Brae, Cairnholy. Plan.

connected with any of them, nor is it the centre of anything that now looks like the remains of a cairn. It consists of four large supporting stones, and a cover which measures 5 ft. 9 ins. by 3 ft. 1 in., the upper edge of which is 1 ft. 11 ins. above ground; and its surface, being rather soft, has afforded excellent space for the village boys to carve geometrical and other designs upon. Fig. 14 represents this Kistvaen from the south.

8. *Near Cairnywanie, Glenquicken Moor.*—The remains of a large cairn can be seen on the north of the old Military Road, about 300 yards east of the little bridge over the Englishman's Burn. Fairly high up on the moor, and about three hundred yards north-east of Cairnywanie, stands a thin broad slab of friable whinstone pointing north-west and south-east, 3 ft. 6 ins. above ground, at the



Fig. 14.—Kistvaen on Glenquicken Moor. View from south.

base 3 ft. 5 ins. wide, at the top 3 ft. 4 ins., and about 6 ins. in thickness. Above it, some twenty feet higher, and forty yards away east-north-east, is a large recumbent stone, one of four stones lying very close together (see A in plan, fig. 15). Though very heavy, massive, and earth-fast, these stones, when examined on

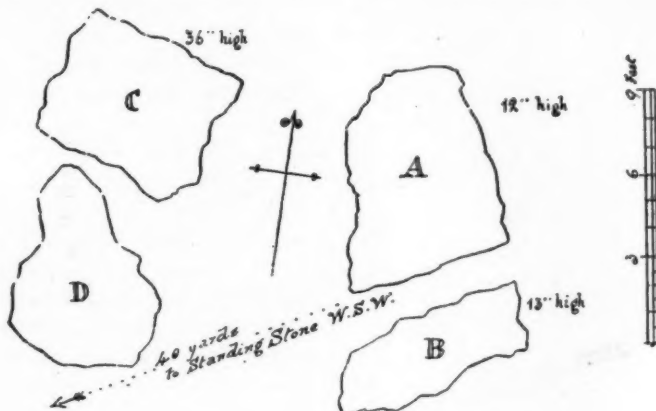


Fig. 15.—Stones near Cairnywanie, Glenquicken Moor. Plan.

the spot, have a curiously artificial appearance, which it is not possible to give an idea of in the diagram, and I believe my inference is correct that they are the remains of a kistvaen.

9. *Cairntosh, Twynholm.*—At an altitude of 1,050 ft., and crowning the apex of a hill, are the remains of a cairn, 60 ft. in diameter; great quantities of its stones having been removed. The structure

of part of its kistvaen, nearly central, appears as shown in the drawing (fig. 16), the general dimensions of the stones being about 3 ft. to 4 ft. in length by 1 ft. 8 ins. or so above ground. The interior of the grave measures about 6 ft. by 3 ft.

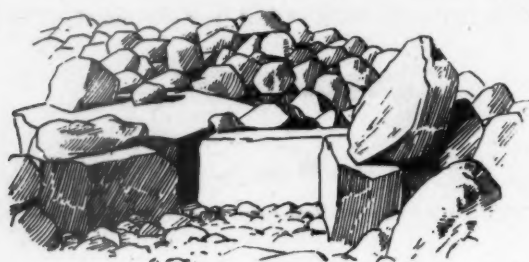


Fig. 16.—View of Kistvaen at Cairntosh, Twynholm.

10. *High Barcaple, Tongland.*—On a field a little north and west of the mill dam is a low, partly grass-grown and stony mound, a hitherto untouched cairn. Nearly 90 ft. south-west of this is the very stony site of a second cairn, having in its centre, which

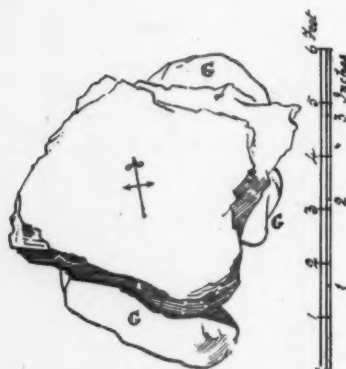


Fig. 17.—Plan of Kistvaen at High Barcaple.

is slightly hollow, the kistvaen shown in the plan (fig. 17). The lid-stone is not of the ordinary "blue whin," nor is it "porphyry," but of a fine-grained grey-blue stone unlike any in the district known to me, very smooth and extremely hard, but weathered all over its upper surface slightly, but distinctly, with a pattern of flowing lines more resembling the impression a huge frond of seaweed would make than anything else, purely a natural formation, but of its kind unique. In

diagonal breadth the lid-stone measures 6 ft. 5 ins. by 5 ft., and its north-east edge is a good deal broken. The three stones supporting it are granite boulders. At about 4 ft. on the east and west are large earthfast blocks, possibly the remnants of a guarding circle of stones, as in the

Conchieton grave presently to be described. The height of the supports varies from 10 ins. to 1 ft. 6 ins., and the space between them is full of small stones. The cairns are each 60 ft. in diameter.

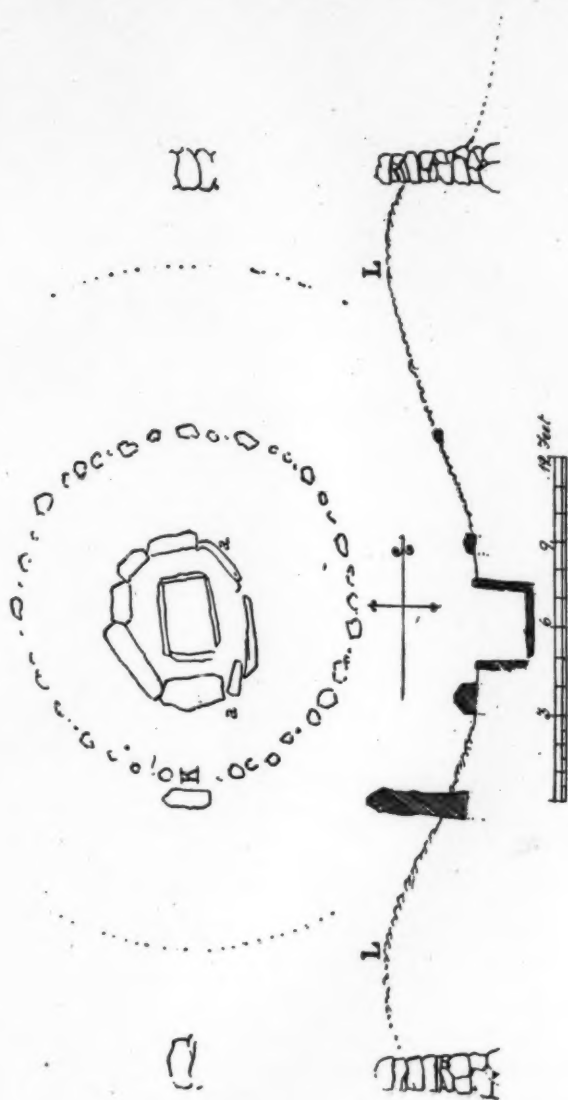


Fig. 18.—The Grave, Conchieton, Borge.

11. *Conchieton, Borgue.*—The excavation of the cairn here, in a field a little to the north-east of the farm, the spot being locally known as "The Grave," was carried out with commendable care in the year 1844 by Mr. Gordon, then proprietor of the farms of Conchieton and Standing Stone. I was indebted to his widow for the following particulars respecting it: Fifty years ago it was simply a green mound; Mr. Gordon had the thin covering of



Fig. 19.—Stone with cup-mark in the Grave, Conchieton.

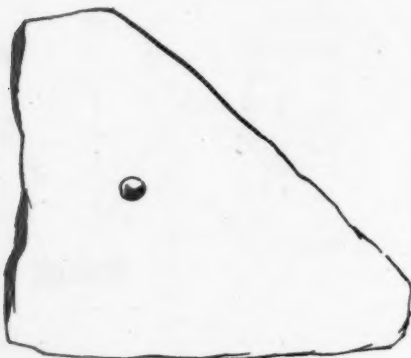


Fig. 20.—Stone with cup-mark in the Grave, Conchieton.

earth and grass removed, then the stones, all by hand, till in the centre there was disclosed the interesting structure which I have drawn in fig. 18. In a careful search made on removing the flat stone which covered the grave, nothing whatever was found "except a handful or two of brown and decayed bones." I ascertained from Mrs. Gordon that the upright stone on the south, a sort of

head-stone, was there on its present site when the cairn was opened. (See K on plan, fig. 18.) The site of this interesting and well-preserved pre-historic place of burial is sufficiently clearly marked at present by an enclosing circular dike and its roundel of trees, and a luxuriant undergrowth of ivy. The present height of the sides of the cairn above the level of the field is about 4 ft., and the depth in the centre to the stone forming the bottom of the kist is 5 ft. 2 ft. 10 ins. from the stone K inwards is the projecting

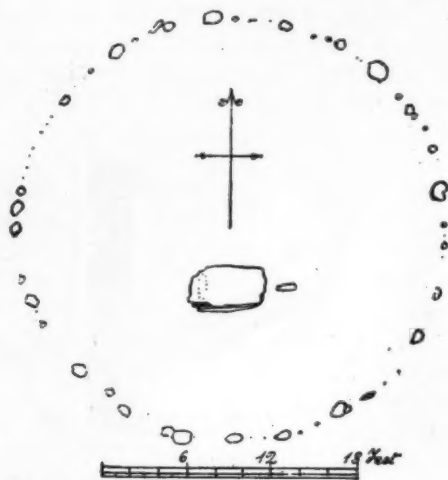


Fig. 21.—Kistvaen and Stone Circle at Cauldside, Anwoth.

upper edge of one of the eight stones forming the oval guarding group, all of which (excepting *a* and *a*) are earth-fast. The two diameters of this broad oval are, north and south 4 ft. 8 ins., and east and west 4 ft. 4 ins. Within this is the kist itself, which is composed of four stones, and measures 2 ft. 9½ ins. by 1 ft. 8 ins.

I have attempted to show this grave in section, but the levels were not worked out by instruments. A string fastened to trunks of trees at the level of the mound (L L in sectional view) and made horizontal, gave me the means of ascertaining the depth of the grave by dropping a plumb line; and all the other dimensions were carefully made with a tape. On each of two loose thin slabs, possibly parts of the lid-stone, is a cup-mark, and on the perpendicular inner face of the side-stone of the grave on the west there is a similar cup-mark. The first two are shown in figs. 19 and 20.

At the foot of the head-stone K—it is but right to add—a large slab has been placed so as to form a seat. This may have formed the lid of the grave. It is, of course, omitted in the plan and section.

12. *Cauldside, Anwoth.*—The remains here, on a bleak moorland 437 ft. above sea-level, and on the north of Cairn-harrow, consist of a stone circle, a cairn, and the rim-stones of a small cairn, from which all the small stones were removed some forty years ago and built into an almost contiguous dike. There is no record, so far as I know, of the existence of any other interment than the one now remaining, which is peculiar in being placed so far out of the centre. Its structure consists merely in several small supporting stones and a large cover-stone measuring 5 ft. 3 ins. by 3 ft. (see

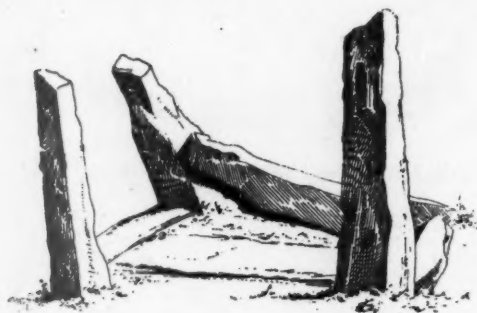


Fig. 22.—Standing Stones of Newton, Anwoth.

fig. 21). A small earth-fast stone stands to the east close to the grave.

13. *The Standing Stones of Newton, Anwoth.*—Under this popular title and map-name is included a group of upright stones, tall and rather slight, three of which are nearly perpendicular, and one fallen partly against its fellow. They each mark the corner of what I believe is an unopened kistvaen, the covering-stone of which, so far as measurement is possible for grass and other impediments, lies flat on the ground 3 ft. 10 ins. north and south by 1 ft. 5 ins. east and west. Between the bases of the two upright stones at each end is a head-stone and foot-stone (see fig. 22). The extreme dimensions are 8 ft. by 4 ft. The head-stone, only a few inches above ground, measures 2 ft. 1 in. by 1 ft.; the foot-stone 3 ft. by 1 ft.; the north-west stone stands 4 ft. 6 ins. high and is 1 ft. 7 ins. by 9 ins. in girth; the north-east stone, a

good deal out of plumb, 4 ft. 6 ins. by 1 ft. 3 ins. by 8 ins.; the prostrate stone 5 ft. 10 ins. by 1 ft. 10 ins. by 1 ft. 3 ins.; and the south-west stone 5 ft. by 1 ft. 7 ins. by 11 ins. All the stones are undressed natural slabs, such as may be obtained from the stony hill-side near Laggan by a farmer in need of a not too shapely lintel for his doorway.

14. *High Banks, Kirkcudbright.*—Before the opening up of the two cairns on the Woodfield in April, 1890, there was discovered, on part of the same ground, a Kistvaen placed simply in the earth without any cairn or other distinguishing feature. The drawing I made on visiting the spot a few days later shows this grave to have been made of five stones, placed as in the plan, fig. 23, a sixth forming the bottom. The lid-stone, a very irregular and rough one, measures 3 ft. by 2 ft. 2 ins. The depth varies from 1 ft. 6 ins. to 1 ft. 2 ins.

In this grave were found the skull of a man with the pre-molar teeth perfect, and a clay urn of the drinking-cup type. In the *Proceedings Soc. Ant. Scot.* for 1890-91, at p. 24, the late Mr. George Hamilton describes the discovery, and gives a drawing of the urn.

15. *Coltart's Cairn.*—In Southwick, a few yards west of the loaning that leads to Heugh o' Laggan, there was a cairn called Coltart's Cairn. When I saw the remains in May, 1892, there were large rim-stones on the circumference of a stony site 45 ft. wide; and I was informed by the tenant of Heugh o' Laggan that three summers previously this cairn had been opened by some gentlemen visitors, that a kistvaen rudely formed of granite boulders occupied its centre, and that bones were found, which quickly crumbled away on exposure to the air. The remains lay nearly east and west.

16. *Slewcairn.*—This place is also in Southwick, but 675 ft. above sea level, on a wild moorland full of traces of cairns. The remains here consist of two peculiarly built graves, each 9 ft. long by 6 ft. wide, the stones being placed transversely (see plan, fig. 24). They both lie within the north-west arc of the cairn, one being close to the rim-stones. The stones forming these graves stand 2 ft. above ground. The large roundish hollow nearer the centre of the cairn has been made by digging into it; there are two

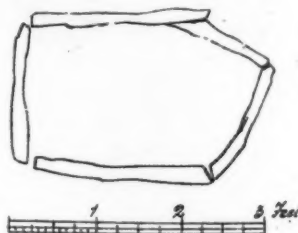


Fig. 23.—Kistvaen at High Banks, Kirkcudbright. Plan.

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or three large slabs lying in it, which may be all that is left of a kistvaen, but there are now no indications of structure at this spot. Mr. McKerrow informed me that, at any rate for the



Fig. 24.—Remains of Cairn and Graves at Slewcairn, Southwick.

last seventy years, not a stone has been touched in this cairn, the two diameters of which are 99 and 65 ft.

In the list appended, the figures in the second column indicate the proximate level diameters (in feet) of the cairns, the first

measurement being always north and south; in the third column are the dimensions of the graves measured within their side and end stones; in the fourth is a statement of the probable number of interments, a feature not in all cases admitting of certainty; and in the last column, the position of the kistvaen relative to the form of the cairn and its position by compass are stated. Thus it will be seen that, out of the sixteen examples described, seven lie due north and south, five lie east and west, and the rest at various degrees off the main cardinal points.

FRED. R. COLES.

LIST OF KISTVAENS IN KIRKCUDBRIGHTSHIRE.

Number and Name.	Diameters of Cairn in feet.	Size of Grave.	No. of Interments.	Position of Kistvaen.
1. Cairnderry ..	93 by 84	ft. in. ft. in. 12 9 by 3 0 9 0 „ 2 6 5 6 „ 3 6	Three.	{ Central. N. and S. E. and W. S.W.W. and N.E.E.
2. Glencaird....	60 „ 53	26 0 „ 3 6	Several.	Central. N. and S.
3. Blairscroft ..	50 „ 50	7 0 „ 3 6	One.	Central. N.E. and S.W.
4. Bagbie	42 „ 42	—	—	? Outside the Cairn.
5. Cairnholy....	94 „ 70	5 3 „ 3 0 6 3 „ 4 6	Two.	{ Both on N.E. arc. N.E. and S.W.
6. Sandy Brae ..	100 „ 120	7 6 „ 2 6 7 6 „ 2 0 6 0 „ 3 0 7 0 „ ?	Four.	{ On E. arc. E. and W. (two). N.W. and S.E. (two).
7. Glenquicken Moor	(No Cairn.)	5 0 „ 3 0	One.	E. and W.
8. Near Cairnywanie	(No Cairn.)	12 0 „ 5 0	? One.	N. and S.
9. Cairntosh	60 by 60	6 0 „ 3 0	? One.	N. and S.
10. High Barcaple	60 „ 60	4 6 „ 4 0	One.	Central. N.E. and S.W.
11. Conchieton ..	46 „ 46	2 9½ „ 1 8	One.	Central. N. and S.
12. Cauldside....	30 „ 30	4 6 „ 2 6	One.	On S. arc. E. and W.
13. Newton	(No Cairn.)	3 10 „ 1 5	Unopened.	N. and S.
14. High Banks..	(No Cairn.)	2 9 „ 1 7	One.	N.N.E. and S.S.W.
15. Coltart's Cairn	45 by 45	? 4 0 „	One.	N. and S.
16. Slewcairn....	99 „ 65	9 0 „ 6 0	At least Two.	N. and S. and N.W. and S.E., both in N.W. arc.

The Stourhead Collection in the Wiltshire Archæological Society's Museum at Devizes.



O part of England has yielded such a rich harvest of British antiquities to the excavator as the barrows of the southern half of Wiltshire, and more especially of the district immediately surrounding Stonehenge, yielded to the researches of Mr. Cunnington and Sir Richard Colt Hoare between the years 1794 and 1810. The results of their excavations are recorded in the two fine volumes of *Ancient Wiltshire*, and the objects discovered, after remaining at Stourhead from 1818 to 1878, were then transferred to the Museum of the Wiltshire Archæological Society at Devizes, at first on loan, but afterwards becoming, by purchase, the property of the Society.

This remarkable collection is by no means so well known as it should be, for few, if any, local museums in England can boast of a series of objects of such importance in illustrating the art and civilisation of the Bronze Age. Up to the present time, however, the comparative inaccessibility of Devizes, and the absence of any description or illustrations of most of the objects themselves, except in the pages of the *Archæologia*, and in the splendid, but scarce, and costly volumes of Sir R. C. Hoare, have, to some extent, prevented the archæological public from becoming acquainted with them.

It is in the hope of making known more widely the existence of these remarkable objects, many of which are unique of their kind, and are not to be matched, either in the British Museum or in any other collection, that the Wiltshire Society has gone to the expense of issuing a full and complete catalogue of the collection,¹ with one hundred and seventy-five illustrations, some of which are reduced from Hoare's plates, whilst others have been drawn specially for this catalogue from objects never figured before.

¹ The Catalogue of the Stourhead collection, price 2s. 6d., may be obtained from Mr. D. Owen, Long Street, Devizes.

The Wiltshire barrows are unusually rich in ornaments of gold and of amber; in daggers and knives of bronze, more especially in the finer forms of the true dagger as distinguished from the knife dagger, and in some forms of sepulchral pottery found rarely, if at all, out of the county.

The Bronze Dagger and Knife blades in the collection are some forty-five in number, varying in size, from the small knife, two or three inches in length, to formidable weapons nearly a foot long.

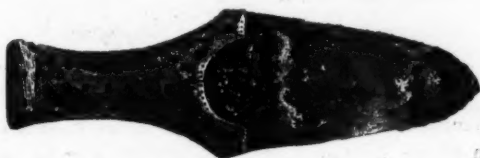


Fig. 1.—Bronze Dagger Knife with Wooden Handle, from Brigmerston, Barrow 24. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Of the "Dagger Knives," regarded by Sir John Evans as the earlier type, with broad flat, thin, and plain blades, there are several good examples, though they are not so frequently found in Wiltshire as they are in Yorkshire and the North of England. The most notable specimen (fig. 1) retains the bone pommel of

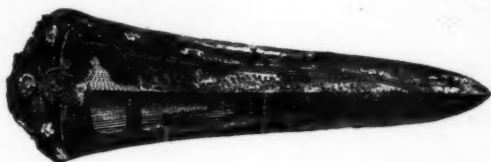


Fig. 2.—Bronze Dagger from Winterbourne Stoke, Barrow 15. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

the handle and the thirty rivets by which the handle was fastened—the wood of the handle itself having been carefully restored from a drawing made of the original before it fell to pieces.

The weapons most characteristic of the South Wiltshire barrows are the finely-formed true Daggers of heavier make, with straight or slightly leaf-shaped blades, strengthened by a considerable mid-rib or ridge in the centre. They are generally ornamented with three or four parallel lines following the outline of the blade, and the centre is often pounced with small dots. The blade, which in some cases retains in part the original polished golden surface

of the bronze, has been fastened to the handle, as a rule, by three or four rivets. Fig. 2 is a good example of these blades from a barrow at Winterbourne Stoke.

Fig. 3, of which the locality is unknown, is of a peculiar swan-bill shape, and it has been suggested that it is formed from a broken "rapier."



Fig. 3.—Bronze Dagger of swan-bill shape—Locality unknown. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$.

Of the handles of these weapons the Bone Pommels have been preserved in three instances (fig. 4), whilst a very small portion of the remarkable handle of a long straight-edged blade 10 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long, with a small tang, is also preserved. When first found, the



Fig. 4.—Bone Pommel of Dagger Handle from Winterbourne Stoke West, Barrow 8. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$.



Fig. 5.—Wooden Dagger Handle ornamented with gold pins, from Normanton Bush, Barrow 158. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$.

sides and end of the wooden handle were covered (fig. 5) with an ornament formed by thousands of minute gold pins set closely side by side. (A similar handle, with bronze pins, was found by Canon Greenwell in Yorkshire. *Brit. Barrows*, 156.)



Fig. 6.—Bronze Awl with Bone Handle, from Winterbourne Stoke, Barrow 16. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$.

Of Bronze Awls or Prickers, tanged to be set in a handle, there are over thirty in the collection, varying from about 1 in. to

3 ins. in length. Of these, fig. 6 is still fixed in its well-made handle of bone, whilst another retains a portion of its handle of wood.



Fig. 7.—Bronze Chisel with Stag's Horn Handle, from Chidbury Hill, Everley, Barrow 2. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Of the Celts and Chisels found in the barrows the most remarkable is fig. 7, a small flat tanged chisel, measuring only $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. in length, still retaining its stag's horn handle, from a barrow near Everley.

There is one tanged "Razor" (fig. 8) and one small socketed spear-head, which, however, was not found with the original interment of a barrow.

Of Armlets and Bracelets there are several bangles of plain rounded or square bronze, as well as one of broad flat bronze deeply channelled on the surface, all of which are said to have been found in barrows near Lake, and are not part of the Stourhead collection. There is also the fine example of broad flat bronze, with belts of hatched ornament, illustrated in the *Archæologia* (xliii., 469, fig. 172).



Fig. 9.—Forked object of Bronze from Wilsford, Barrow 18. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

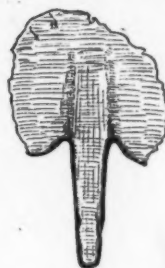


Fig. 8.—Bronze Razor from Rolleston Down Barrow. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.



Fig. 10.—Bronze Lancet Blade set in piece of amber ornamented with gold fillets, from Normanton, Barrow 155. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

A remarkable object, of which as yet no explanation has been suggested, is the fork-shaped article in bronze (fig. 9) found in a barrow at Wilsford, whilst the little bronze blade set in the side

of a piece of amber bound with fillets of gold (fig. 10), and called a "lancet" by Hoare, is also probably unique.

Amber, which is always of the deep red variety, though its surface is usually of a pale straw colour from decomposition, is very much more commonly found in the Wiltshire barrows than in those of the north of England, where jet appears to take its place. Great

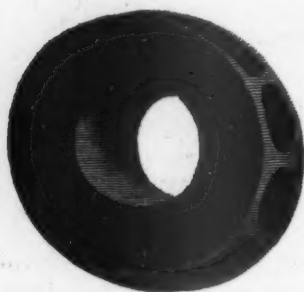


Fig. 11.—Pulley Ring of Kimmeridge Shale, from Woodyates, Barrow 9.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

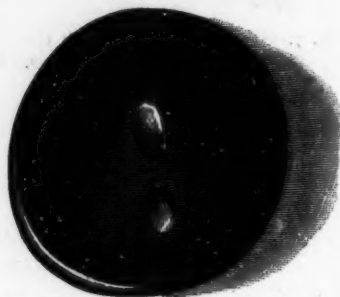


Fig. 12.—Jet Button—Locality unknown.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

numbers of beads of this material, together with flat plates bored through transversely from edge to edge so as to form when strung together deep necklaces or collars, have been found in South Wiltshire. Of these, some of those illustrated in *Ancient Wiltshire* are now in the British Museum, whilst others are in the Stourhead collection.



Fig. 13.—Necklace of Jet, Amber, and Glass Beads, from Upton Lovel, Great Barrow 6. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Of Jet, or rather probably of some bituminous shale, such as that of Kimmeridge—for Dr. Thurnam, who tested many of the objects in the collection, came to the conclusion that none of those from Wiltshire are of *true* jet, though they very closely resemble it—are various rings, buttons, and beads, the most remarkable of which are the curious "Pulley Rings," $1\frac{1}{2}$ ins. or 2 ins. in diameter

(fig. 11), with deep grooves and inter-communicating holes on their edges, found in barrows in association with the large flatly conical Buttons (fig. 12), the two together having apparently in some unknown way formed a fastening for the dress.

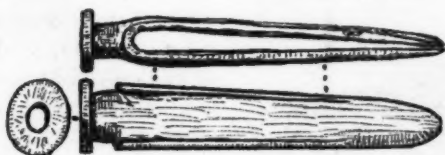


Fig. 14.—Bone Tweezers from Stonehenge, Barrow 23. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Of other Beads the most notable are the long beads of opaque bluish green glass or paste, notched into several segments, sometimes as many as ten, of which several examples are seen in the necklace (fig. 13) of amber, glass, and jet beads from the great barrow at Upton Level. These beads have been found associated with cremated interments in Wiltshire, and less frequently in Dorset,



Fig. 15.—Bone Implement from Upton Level, Barrow 4.
Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

but they appear to be very rare in other counties, and unknown on the continent; though it has been supposed that they were imported into Britain, and a Phœnician origin has been suggested for them.

Among the objects made of Bone there are several which seem to be Mesh Rulers, two which appear to be Wrist-guards, and four very neatly-made pairs of Tweezers (fig. 14), all of which, with others mentioned by Hoare, came from barrows which contained cremated interments.

Of the Pointed Implements (fig. 15), bored with a hole at the butt-end, nearly sixty were found in one barrow at Upton Level in association with several ground flint celts, a finely-shaped hammer-axe of diorite, and a single, small bronze awl, which proved that the interment, which would certainly



Fig. 16.—Ivory Hook
from Normanton,
Barrow 147. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

otherwise have been considered to be of the Stone Age, was really no earlier than the time of the transition from Stone to Bronze.

In Ivory there are a few beads, buttons, and pins, and three curious hook-shaped objects (fig. 16), the use of which is unknown.

Dr. Thurnam (*Archæologia*, xliii.) mentions an ivory bracelet of pre-Roman date; but this turns out to be simply the fragments of two curved incisor-teeth of the beaver. There are also seventeen large canine-teeth of wolves, ground flat each side and perforated so as to be strung as a necklace, precisely as North American Indians and other savage races wear the teeth or claws of animals at the present day.

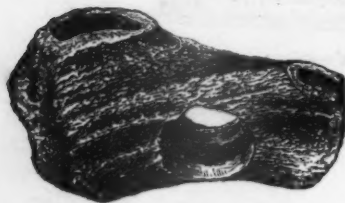


Fig. 17.—Stag's Horn Haft of Flint Implement (?), found near Cop Heap Hill Barrow, Warminster. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

Fig. 17 seems to be a Stag's Horn Haft for a flint implement.

In Golden Ornaments of pre-Roman date the collection is especially rich, more of these having been found in Wiltshire than in any other part of England. All of them are of thin gold-leaf,



Fig. 18.—Ornamented Gold Plate from Normanton Bush, Barrow 158. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.



Fig. 19.—Gold Plate of Dagger Sheath from Normanton Bush, Barrow 158. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

used as a plating over a core of wood or lignite, the ornament having been engraved on the core and showing through upon the gold. This ornament is generally a simple pattern of zigzag,

concentric, or cross-hatched lines, and there is no trace of soldering, all the joints being formed by the overlapping of the edges of the gold-leaf.

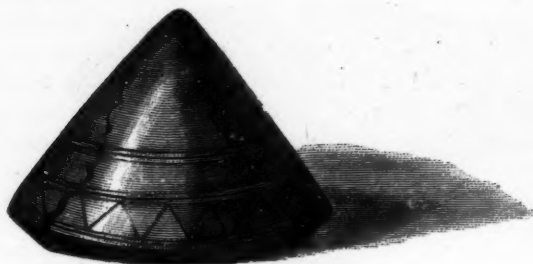


Fig. 20.—Conical Gold Covering of Lignite Button, from Upton, Golden Barrow. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$.



Fig. 21.—Gold Button from Upton Level, Golden Barrow. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$.

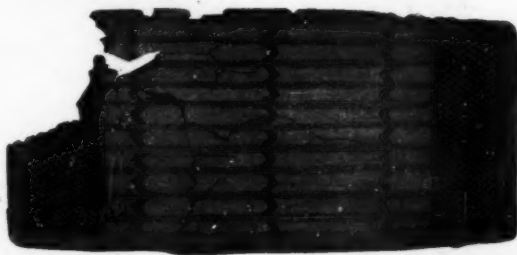


Fig. 22.—Ornamented Plate of thin Gold, from Upton Level, Golden Barrow. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$.



Fig. 23.—Circular Pendant of Amber and Gold, from Normanton, Barrow 155. Scale $\frac{1}{4}$.



Fig. 24.—Bronze Ornament from Normanton, Barrow 155. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$.

The finest of the ornaments came from a barrow on Normanton Down, near Stonehenge, being accompanied by a stone maul and

a flat bronze celt. They consisted of the large lozenge-shaped ornament (fig. 18), measuring $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins. by $6\frac{1}{2}$ ins., which was, perhaps,

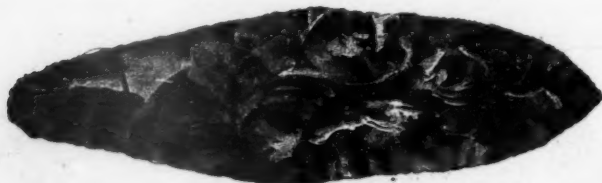


Fig. 25.—Flint Dagger from Stonehenge, Barrow 39. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.



Fig. 26.—Diorite Hammer Axe from Upton Lovel, Barrow 4. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.



Fig. 27.—Hammer Axe of Volcanic Stone from Ashton Valley, Barrow 6. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.



Fig. 28.—Diorite Hammer Axe from Ashton Valley, Barrow 8. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

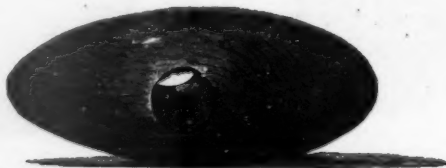


Fig. 29.—Hammer of Oolite from Normanton Bush Barrow. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

a plate for the breast, a smaller specimen of the same shape, and the curious object (fig. 19), which it is possible may have belonged

to the sheath of the large dagger mentioned above, the handle of which was so marvellously wrought with minute gold pins.

The conical boss (fig. 20), the little drum-shaped buttons (fig. 21), of which thirteen were found, and the breastplate (?) of thinnest gold-leaf (fig. 22), all came from a barrow at Upton Lovel, in which they were associated with amber-beads, a small bronze knife dagger, and awl, and a fine example of the "grape cup." Other ornaments found in another barrow on Normanton Down are a pair of circular pendants for the ears, consisting of discs of red amber set in broad gold borders (fig. 23), and a curious little pair of bronze horns covered with gold (fig. 24).

There are many fine Stone Implements in the collection: amongst them may be noticed two broad-bladed daggers of flint (fig. 25), very accurately wrought, found in barrows not far from Stonehenge;



Fig. 30. —Slate Breastplate (?) from Sutton Veny. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

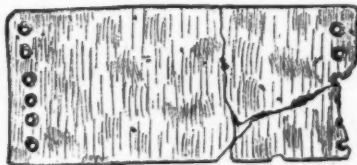


Fig. 31. —Slate Wrist-guard—Locality; unknown. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

the hammer-axe of diorite (fig. 26) already mentioned; and two others of diorite and hard volcanic stone, very carefully shaped, (figs. 27 & 28), from barrows in the Ashton valley. The hammer, too (fig. 29), formed of an oolitic stone containing a fossil coral, found with the gold ornaments mentioned above, is remarkable as having apparently had its handle fastened in some way with bronze, traces of which still remain.

A plate of grey slate, $4\frac{7}{8}$ ins. by $2\frac{1}{8}$ ins. (fig. 30), bored with three holes at each end, seems too large for a Wrist-guard, and is called a "Breastplate" by Hoare. A similar but narrower plate is probably an Archer's Wrist-guard (fig. 31), to defend the wrist from the recoil of the bow-string. Of these there are two other examples in the collection.

Of the Whetstones, thirteen are more or less carefully shaped, with plain flat surfaces; whilst four are of a type which does not

seem to have been found in Britain outside Wiltshire, very similar to certain examples found in America, and there used for rubbing down the shafts of arrows, for which purpose these would be well suited. They are squarish pieces of coarse sandy grit, with their under side generally rounded to fit the band, and a straight deep hollow groove on their flat surface (fig. 32). Two of these from the Lake collection are now in the British Museum, and three others were found at Roundway.

Of Sepulchral Pottery there is a grand series in the collection, the Cinerary Urns, of which there are sixteen, and the "Drinking cups," thirteen in number, being both of them remarkably fine (the "Food Vessel" which predominates in the north of England is almost absent in Wiltshire), but the "Incense" and other small cups are even more numerous, twenty-five or thirty in all, and some of them of types peculiar to the county.

The largest of the Cinerary Urns is that known as the "Stonehenge urn" (fig. 32), found in a barrow close to Stonehenge. This is one of the largest urns known, measuring $22\frac{3}{4}$ in. in height and $17\frac{1}{2}$ in. in diameter at the mouth. It is tub-shaped, with raised vertical ridges running down its sides from a similar transverse ridge below the rim. Fig. 34 is a small urn of the "overhanging

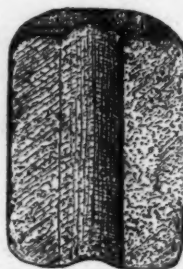


Fig. 32.—Grooved Whetstone from Wilsford, Barrow 18. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.



Fig. 33.—The Stonehenge Urn, 1 ft. $10\frac{3}{4}$ ins. high.

rim" type, remarkable for the excellency of its burning, and the skill and care with which its decorations of herring-bone, lozenge pattern, and cross hatching, all formed by impressing a finely notched piece of bone or wood on the clay, are worked. The majority of the urns are of this type, their decoration generally consisting of lines, chevrons, and hatchings of the impression of a twisted thong or cord. There are, however, several specimens of the "moulded rim" type, such as fig. 35, decorated with herring-bone pattern of

incised markings, and others with wide spreading mouths, such as fig. 36.

It is curious that the plain straight-sided urn commonly found in the barrows of Dorset seems almost unknown in Wiltshire.



Fig. 34.—Finely Ornamented Sepulchral Urn from Normanton, Barrow 156. 8½ ins. high.



Fig. 35.—Cinerary Urn from Winterbourne Stoke, Barrow 42. Height, 10½ ins.



Fig. 36.—Cinerary Urn from Amesbury, Barrow 9. Height, 11½ ins.

The "Drinking Cups" are of three types: those with almost straight sides, generally of very coarse ware, with rudely incised decoration; those with globose bowls and high brims, often covered with elaborate impressed patterns, as fig. 37; and those of ovoid



Fig. 37.—Drinking Cup Urn from Stonehenge, Barrow 36. Height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins.



Fig. 38.—Drinking Cup Urn from Normanton, Barrow 161. Height, $7\frac{1}{4}$ ins.

form with expanded rim, such as fig. 38, which is of unusually thin and well-made red ware, covered with accurately formed ornament of lines and cross hatchings made by the impression of a finely notched tool.



Fig. 39.—Grape pattern Urn from Upton, Gold Barrow.

Amongst the small "Incense Cups" there is a great variety of form, the most remarkable being the "Grape Cup," which seems to be peculiar to Wiltshire. Of these there are three examples in the collection, of which fig. 39 is the finest. It is of thick ware, with

eight rows of round knobs, each of which appears to have been separately moulded and inserted into a hole punched for it. Between these knobs are holes piercing the side of the vessel, arranged quincunx fashion. Its height is 2 ins., and its greatest diameter $3\frac{1}{2}$ ins.

Another very curious little cup is the reversible incense cup, fig. 40. This is divided in half by a partition in the centre, so that



Fig. 40.—Incense Cup Urn from Winterbourne Stoke West, Barrow 9. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

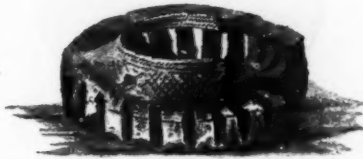


Fig. 41.—Incense Cup Urn of unique form, from Normanton, Barrow 155. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

both the top and bottom form shallow cups, each half having the pair of holes bored through the side, so commonly to be found in "incense" cups, though whether these holes were intended for suspension, or for a thong to act as a hinge to a lid, or for some other purpose, has never been determined. Fig. 41 is again a remarkable specimen, unlike any of the others, having vertical openings in its



Fig. 42.—Incense Cup Urn from Fovant, Barrow 10. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

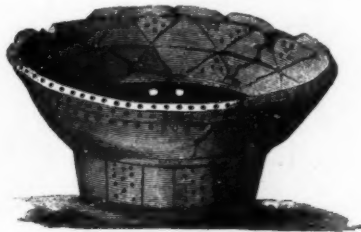


Fig. 43.—Expanded Cup Urn from Wood-yates, Barrow 8. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

sides. Fig. 42 is evidently intended to be suspended by strings passed through four holes in its projecting shoulder, and fig. 43 is a good example of what Dr. Thurnam calls the "Expanded" cup. Other shapes are represented in the carefully formed little vessel (fig. 44), and in the flat rimmed cup (fig. 45) covered with ornament of impressed cord pattern. All these little cups are of coarse

thick ware, but they vary greatly in the care with which they have been fashioned and decorated.

Only a very few vessels for cooking have been found in the Wiltshire barrows, of which fig. 46, a small heavy round bottomed



Fig. 44.—Incense Cup Urn from Barrow near Woodyates. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.



Fig. 45.—Incense Cup Urn from Avebury. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.



Fig. 46.—Cooking Vessel with Loops for Suspension, from Barrow on Blackheath, near Kingston Deverill.



Fig. 47.—Vessel with Loops for Suspension, found at Crendon, Bucks.

pot, with two loops for suspension and two projections or hooks on the edge of the rim between the loops, is the most notable. There is, however, a much larger vessel in the collection which was found at Crendon, Co. Bucks. (fig. 47), which seems unique of its kind in England. From its make and ornament of impressed cord pattern

it seems to be British. It is of thin ware, to all appearance very accurately made by hand, and carefully tooled over on the outside, and in shape, as will be seen from the illustration, resembling two round bottomed bowls set one on the other, both being furnished with a pair of loops for suspension, and between these a pair of projections or hooks.



Fig. 48.



Fig. 48.

"Late-Celtic" Wooden Bucket with Bronze Mountings, found in St. Margaret's Mead, Marlborough, 1807.

The whole of the objects above described are presumably of the Stone or Bronze Ages. Of the Late-Celtic period there is only one specimen of importance, but that is a very remarkable one.

The "Marlborough bucket" (fig. 48) is a wooden vessel (the woodwork is a restoration from drawings made before the original framework fell to pieces on exposure to the air) decorated with three

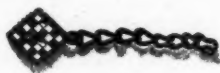


Fig. 49.—Gold Pendant with Mosaic Chequers, from Barrow near Wood-yates. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.



Fig. 50.—Bronze Pyramidal Stud set with Garnets, from Salisbury Racecourse Barrow. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$.

broad bands of thin bronze *repoussé* work, with an iron bar across the top to fasten down the lid, and two drop handles of iron. The ornamentation is of grotesque animal forms and human faces. When found it contained burnt human bones; it measures 21 in. in height by 24 in. in diameter. A bucket of the same kind was found at

Aylesford, Kent, associated with an Italo-Greek *anochos* and *patella* (see Mr. Arthur Evans' paper in *Archæologia*, vol. 52).

Of the Saxon period there are a few remains, chiefly from tumuli on the Salisbury racecourse, and at Woodyates. From the latter place come a large and massive armlet of elephant ivory, and a pretty little pendant ornament of gold, set with Mosaic in black and white chequers (fig. 49). There are also a pair of curious pyramidal studs of bronze, each set with slices of garnet in white enamel, on gold chequered foil (fig. 50).

The long bronze pin (fig. 51) with the head flattened out into a large ring, $5\frac{1}{2}$ ins. in length, is an unusual specimen, of which the locality is not recorded. Thurnam regarded it as British; but it is perhaps as likely to be Saxon.



Fig. 51.—Bronze Pin—Locality unknown. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$.

There are also a few objects of the Roman period—vases, an ampulla, etc., etc., but nothing specially worthy of note, the strength of the collection lying in the relics from the Bronze Age barrows.

For those who are interested in this period, the contents of the museum—by no means confined to the "Stourhead Collection" which has alone been the subject of these notes—will well repay a journey to Devizes, and if the objects themselves are not so well displayed to view as they might be if there was more room to display them in, that is a state of things which the Wiltshire Society have been earnestly endeavouring for some time past to remedy, without as yet finding the requisite support amongst Wiltshiremen to enable them to do so satisfactorily.

E. H. GODDARD.

Hop Tallies.



HE word "tally" is one of those interesting instances of a word that has entirely lost its original meaning, although there is a direct connection between its present (to correspond, or agree as regards accounts) and its former meaning (to cut—notches in a stick).

Derived as it is from the French *tailler*=to cut, the word tally, is in reality, an Anglicised form of *taillé*, p.p.=cut. And it would be only telling half of the tale if I omitted to add that the word "bill" (also as regard accounts) is the corresponding form of the French *bille*=a piece of wood; for the tally and the bill are so part and parcel of each other that we cannot discuss them properly apart.

Before the keeping of accounts and other records of transactions between seller and buyer, or master and man, by means of books and manuscripts, became so general as it is at present, a rough and ready, but exceedingly safe and reliable, mode of keeping such accounts was as follows:—A piece of wood (*bille*) was selected, usually trimmed square (as in fig. 1), though sometimes it was merely a straight piece of a branch, with the bark still upon it. This was split longitudinally, one-half being given to the buyer, or workman, whilst the other was retained by the seller, or master, as the case might be.

When a transaction took place, the two halves were placed together and a notch (*taille*=tally) was cut through them, as shown in the illustrations (figs. 1 and 2); the number and size of the notches varied according to the nature or magnitude of the transaction. The two pieces were then retained by their respective owners, and it is obvious that no notches could be cut, or old ones erased, without bringing the two halves of the tally together, and this could only be done by the mutual consent of the owners. If the buyer did not approve of the notches cut in the bill by the seller, he would not *accept* his half of the tally; but if in order, he did *accept* it. Hence our modern commercial expression of "Accepting a Bill," so thoroughly well-known in our day.

Being desirous of obtaining examples of these primitive appliances for keeping accounts, I learnt that the tally had practically disappeared from Britain, except as an appliance for checking the pickers of hops. I then put myself in communication with some friends of my own who were either owners of hop gardens, or who knew owners. I mention this because the replies I received to my letters are somewhat interesting. The first (Kent) said that tallies were not used now, but his father remembered them well; note-books were now in

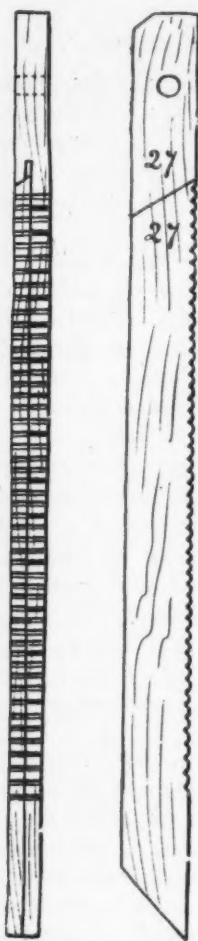


Fig. 1.—Hop Tally from Kent, with notches cut. $\frac{1}{2}$ actual size.

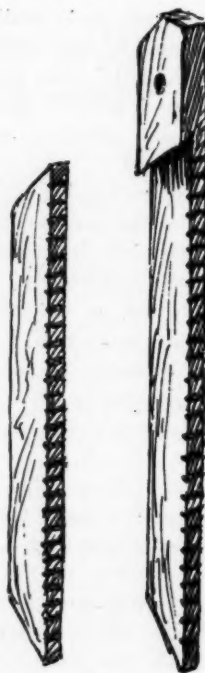


Fig. 1a.—Hop Tally from Kent showing two pieces separate.

vogue. The second (Hampshire) replied: "No tallies have been seen here for fifty years." Number three (Kent, a recent owner)

replied: "I am always ready to learn, and your letter and information is quite new to me." Number four (Worcestershire) replied: "I can get you some hop tallies easily"; and number five (Kent) answered by sending a nice series of last year's tallies with the information that they were obtained from a hop garden, the

owner of which, being a very old man, was much opposed to modern innovations, and clung to the old means of checking the pickers.

Upon a subsequent visit to Worcestershire, I found that the tally was in very general use there; whilst in Kent it is rapidly disappearing.

I will now describe the way in which a hop tally was used. It consisted, like the tally already described, of a piece of well-trimmed wood,¹ cut into two parts longitudinally (fig. 2). Each portion was numbered, and these numbers corresponded with the pickers: for instance, No. 19 = Joe Smith. The various pickers take their halves, and the "tallyman" takes the other halves, which he carries upon a string round his waist, and which is passed through a hole in each tally. The pickers are paid in various ways; but in the garden I visited the remuneration was one shilling for six to eight bushels of hops according to the season, each tally notch in this instance being equivalent to a shilling.²

When the tallyman "tallies up," as they call it in Worcestershire, he goes round to the various pickers furnished with his tallies and a number of tin discs (fig. 3) bearing numbers from 1 to 5, each representing bushels (supposing the price for picking be one shilling for six bushels). The number of tin counters is always one less than the number of bushels that can be picked for

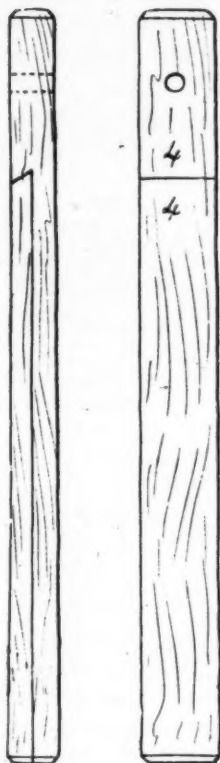


Fig. 2.—Hop Tally from Worcestershire (unused).
 $\frac{1}{2}$ actual size.

¹ The Worcestershire specimens are of yellow pine, and those from Kent of ash.

² The notches are made on the two narrow sides, and when the sides are filled with notches the tally is planed smooth and re-used, a fresh hole for suspension being bored.

one shilling at the current prices, as the hop pickers are paid in counters until an even shilling's worth of bushels has been gathered. Well, we will suppose he first of all visits Joe Smith (No. 19), who has, perhaps, picked eight bushels. The tallyman takes Smith's tally, places it with its corresponding half in his own possession, cuts or files a notch on the two pieces to represent a shilling's worth of work (*i.e.*, six bushels), gives Smith his half back again and also a tin counter with the figure 2 marked¹ upon it to represent the two remaining bushels. Upon his next visit to No. 19, this tin counter reckons as two towards the next notch in his tally (some times these counters are discs of wood). At the end of the week, or at the end of the hop-picking, each picker presents his part of the tally to the overseer or tallyman, who carefully examines the notches to see that there are no extra notches put in—in other words he sees that the notches tally, and then the men are paid according to the aforesaid notches. A more simple and at the same time thoroughly reliable system it is almost impossible to imagine.

I was much interested in another fact connected with these tallies. It appears that in some localities the overseer is in the habit of marking in ink the final notch in each man's daily work. Of a series of tallies in my collection, I observed a considerable irregularity in these blackened notches, and upon investigation I found that whereas on fine days a picker would register perhaps five notches, he would on uncertain days register only three, or perhaps two, or even only one notch, so that my tallies are a weather report as well. I was curious to notice that there was a steady improvement in the weather, which remained good for some days, followed by two very bad days. No doubt violent thunder-storms, as the record suddenly reverted again to the five-notch series; or was it beer?

Croydon.

EDWARD LOVETT.

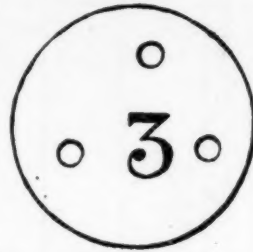


Fig. 3.—Tin Counter used by Hop Pickers to represent bushels. Actual size.

¹ Or in some cases two holes punched through the disc.

The Graves of Ardkeiling, Strypes, Elginshire, N.B.



ABOUT two miles south of Llanbryd, and five miles south-east of Elgin, in the county of Moray, is the pleasantly situated farm of Strypes, occupied by Mr. James Muil, who is a careful and shrewd observer, and an enthusiastic antiquary. The farm lies on the higher slopes of the cultivated portion of the county known as the Brown Muir. To the north the prospect is magnificent; below lies the fertile "Laich of Moray," with its ruined castles, rivers, and homesteads extending to the sea, and beyond, the blue firth and the hills of Sutherland and Caithness form a lovely background. Below the farmhouse there is a deep hollow, which must once have been one of a chain of lakes, terminating in the beautiful clear waters of Loch-na-bo (the Loch of the Cows), a sheet of water about a mile long. To the west of the house is an elevated ridge known as Ardkeiling,¹ which is the spot in which centres the archaeological interest of the place.

Before describing the graves at Ardkeiling, I should like to direct attention to the objects in the garden, many of which are deserving of more than a passing notice, particularly a magnificent cup-marked stone, weighing over half a ton (see figs. 1 to 4).

At my request the great block was turned over by Mr. Muil in November of this year (1896), with the result that the sculptures shown on fig. 2 were disclosed, consisting of a crescent, four cup-markings, and a V-shaped figure, possibly a portion of the V-shaped rod which usually accompanies the crescent on the symbol-bearing slabs of the north-east of Scotland. Part of the surface has been chipped away, but, as Mr. Muil observes, the mason who commenced thus to deface the monument may have been deterred from completing the work of defacement in consequence of the thought having crossed his mind that "it was nae a canny stone to meddle with," and he then let it alone. Mr. Muil further says, "I remember about thirty years ago seeing a gateway made through the wall past the end of the stone, and I am confident that the mason chipped off full three feet of the stone."

¹ An ingenious person has suggested that the name is derived from a short and severe battle called "Hard-Killing" which tradition asserts to have taken place here.

The great interest of the sculptures upon this stone is that they apparently connect cup-and-ring markings both with the spiral decoration of the Bronze Age (as in the Newgrange tumulus) and also with the symbols that were in use in Scotland as late as the beginning of the Christian period. The illustrations are from rubbings taken by Mr. Muil.

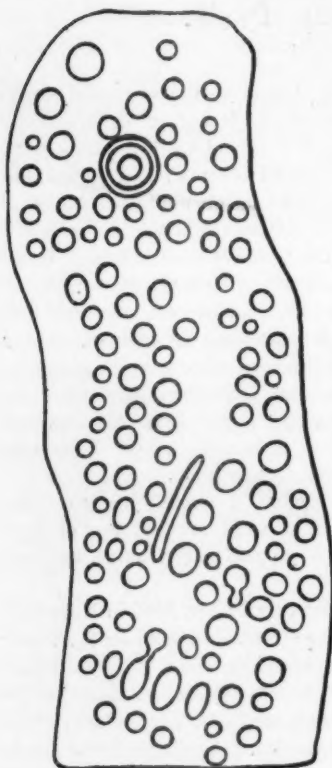


Fig. 1.—Cup-Marked Stone at Strypes.
Front. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

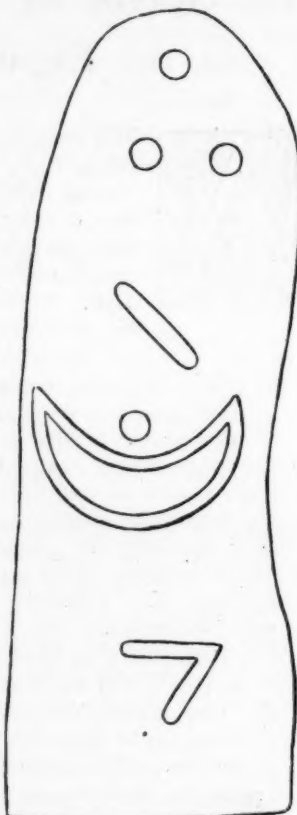


Fig. 2.—Cup-Marked Stone at Strypes.
Back, showing Crescent and V-shaped
groove. Scale, $\frac{1}{4}$ linear.

The garden is divided by the fantastic roots of immense oak trees dug out of the bogs, showing that the country had been in early times an oak forest of enormous trees. If I followed my inclination, I might enlarge on the many charms of the place, but I must confine myself to the subject in hand. In one corner of the garden is a very fine collection of querns,

hammer-stones, throwing-stones, anvil-stones, and whet-stones, together with flint implements of various kinds (see fig. 5). Inside the house I was shown several of the most exquisite jade and greenstone axes I have seen anywhere; these were about two inches long only.

The knoll of Ardkeiling, where several stone cists had just been discovered by Mr. Muil, must have been surrounded on the east and north in



Fig. 3.—Cup-Marked Stone at Strypes. Side, with Spirals. Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ linear.



Fig. 4.—Cup-Marked Stone at Strypes. Side, with portion of Spiral or Ring. Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ linear.



Fig. 5.—Querns, Curling-stone, "Peer-man" for holding Torch, etc., in Garden at Strypes.

early times by water, and there must have been natural defences to the south also. On the east side, and until some years ago, there existed an immense cairn of stones. This great cairn when entire was about one hundred feet in circumference and six feet in height. For a long time the stones of the cairn had been carted away for road-making, until so little was left that the tenant resolved to improve the ground below it.



Fig. 6.—View of Cist found under Great Cairn at Ardkeiling, Strypes.

When the stones of the cairn were removed a cist of a very remarkable kind was found to occupy the centre of the space (fig. 6). This cist was 4 ft. 2 ins. in length, and 2 ft. wide. It had been carefully built of large stones, but it had no cover; it was full to the surface with burnt bones and black earth. In clearing out the cist three flints were obtained, one a fine arrowhead, one borer, and one a scraper, and on examining the slabs the grave was built of, I noticed that one of them was the half of a rubbing stone. The most curious thing about this cist was that it was surrounded by a circle, 7 ft. in diameter, of big rude stones set on edge and touching each other. The stones stood out from the ground about 2 ft. in height.

The space inside the circle was filled with stones; large stones in the bottom, smaller in the centre, and the smallest on the surface, then the great cairn covered all.

Some twenty feet from the cairn to the north-west another grave was found, but over it there was no cairn. In this grave, which was similar to the other in style, were found burnt bones, earth, and a rubbing-stone and rubble, besides the remains.

A third grave was opened twenty feet to the south-west of the cairn, the features being the same as in the others, but in this grave a find of great interest was made, consisting of two jet-black stone balls of some granitic stone, with eight projecting knobs on each, and well-formed grooves between them (fig. 7). Each of the six faces of the balls presented four knobs when looked at separately.

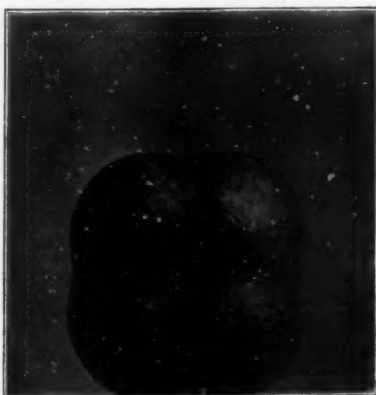


Fig. 7.—Stone Ball with Knobs found in Cist at Ardkeiling, Strypes.

The other articles found were a white polished pebble and a piece of iron pyrites, probably a strike-light. Since the foregoing was written, I have just heard that a fourth grave has been discovered by Mr. Muil, in which was found a most exquisitely polished axe of greenstone; it is very small, being only 2 ins. broad along the cutting edge, and $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins. in length.

The following extracts from a letter addressed to me by Mr. James Muil, and dated November 16th, 1896, relate to his more recent finds:—

“I did not find anything of much importance whilst lifting my potatoes at Ardkeiling except some flints and a few pieces of pottery. I then had the field ploughed as deep as the plough would go, and within a radius of 200 yards I am confident I turned up fifty hearths, formed of half a dozen or so rather flattish stones placed closely together, with a quantity of ashes resting on them, and a great number of splintered stones, hammer-stones, flints, flakes, and discs lying about. I also dug out several pits about 6 ft. in diameter by 4 ft. deep filled with ashes. Some of them were rudely paved. On a knoll about 200 yards south of the grave, when I improved it about four years ago, I removed a cairn of stones. On ploughing it

lately I examined it minutely, and dug down into what must have been a crematory. It was about 8 ft. wide and 6 ft. deep, and the upper part had evidently been filled in with the gravel removed. In the bottom I found a layer of ashes and charcoal. Some of the pieces of charcoal were over 2 ins. square, and of oak. There was a good cart load of it. I picked up a piece of a rubbing-stone, a rubber, and some beautiful hammer-stones, also a large stone which had been used as an anvil, with a hard polished surface. The stones round about had been exposed to intense heat, and many of them could have been crushed to powder between the finger and thumb. I was rather disappointed to find nothing of more importance, but on filling up the pit to let the plough come along, the plough struck a large stone within a yard of the pit. On removing the soil I found two large flag-stones, which, on being taken up, exposed a fine grave, one of the sides being partly fallen in. It was not so carefully built as the one you saw. The sides were built of rough boulders. I found about a pail-full of ashes in the bottom and a pair of beautiful axes (fig. 8). The smallest of the two is of green-stone, and the other is of a peculiar dark coloured stone, and has a hole through it near the butt end. The ashes in the grave were quite unlike the ashes in the pit; they resembled soot more than anything else. The reading of your papers has given a new impetus to my excavating."

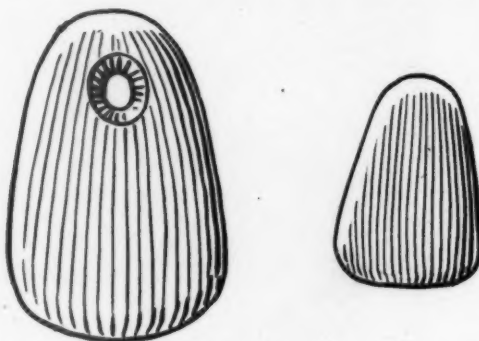


Fig. 8.—Diminutive Stone Implements found in Cist at Ardkeiling, Strypes.

Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

In none of these graves was any urn or piece of pottery unearthed, and, curiously enough, a large portion of the summit of the ridge was found to be carefully causewayed with round water-worn boulders.

Perhaps, however, the most interesting discovery made was a forge or furnace for the smelting of iron, which was found near the third mentioned grave. It had been unfortunately damaged by stones falling in, but great quantities of smelted iron were run off, some sticking to the stones. The furnace below was full of charcoal, and there had been a flue for creating a draught. In this forge was found a stone axe and several hammer stones, and a stone anvil much used, a mingling of the Iron and Stone Ages. We have here a feature of remarkable interest bearing strongly on the Easterton of Roseisle discoveries, viz., that iron succeeded stone in the north of Scotland without the intervention of bronze, and in this excavation at Strypes we find stone hammers used in an iron furnace.

This account has run to greater length than I intended, and I must conclude with a simple description of the rest of the articles found.

The first is a splendid ball of black granite or basaltic rock, with twelve knobs; the curious point about this ball is that on being set down on one side four knobs are at the top and bottom, and only four round the centre,

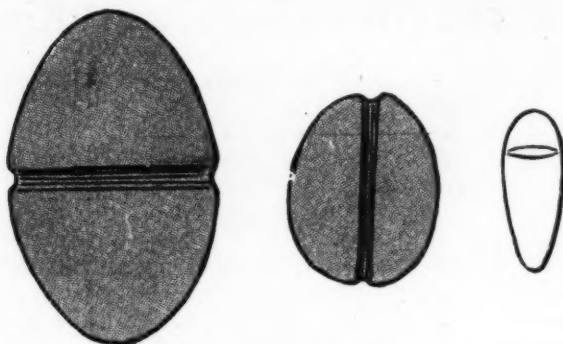


Fig. 9.—Two Stone Implements found in Cairn over Cist at Ardkeiling, Strypes, and Bracer found near Cairn. Scale, $\frac{1}{2}$ linear.

while, when set on the other side, there are three knobs at each end and six round the middle, and yet it is round. A small black finely polished basaltic bracer, is, however, the gem of the finds in Strypes, which consist chiefly of arrow-heads, spear-heads, and stone axes. No bronze implement was ever found on the farm or neighbourhood so far as is known.

The graves of Ardkeiling present much that is curious and unique, and many more discoveries, I hope, may yet be made in the near future.

HUGH W. YOUNG, F.S.A. (Scot.).





Notes on Archæology and Kindred Subjects.

THE DEVIL AT NOTRE DAME.

(Frontispiece.)

THE medieval sculptor who created the graven image of the semi-human, semi-bestial devil that gazes out into space from his coign of vantage on one of the angles of the tower of Notre Dame Cathedral at Paris, must have been an artist of no mean order. Charles Méryon's fine etching of "Le Stryge" is taken from this figure, which has watched over the destinies of Paris for five hundred years or more, as unmoved by the Massacre of St. Bartholomew as by the Reign of Terror, and even incapable of shedding tears from its stony eyes when its sorrows are made ridiculous by the lady novelist.

CHURCHYARD GAMES IN WALES.

THE REV. ELIAS OWEN's instructive article on the above subject in the *Reliquary and Illustrated Archæologist* for July, 1896, recalled a Deeside custom described to me when at Ballater two summers ago. Near Ballater is the hamlet of Tullich, with its ruined church standing in a circular graveyard. Outside the ruin, but within an iron railing, is a collection of five or six ancient sculptured stones, some showing a cross incised on them, and one having the curious mirror-like symbol so puzzling to antiquaries. St. Nathalan, said to have been born in the district, was the patron saint of the church. His day was kept as a holiday in the parish till within the last twenty-five or thirty years. It fell on the 8th of January, and was held on or about the 19th, according to the old style of reckoning. Football was the favourite amusement on the occasion. The churchyard, which had then no wall round it, was the place selected for the game, and the ball was kicked about over the tombs, often amid snow.

J. M. MACKINLAY, F.S.A. (SCOT.)

¹ P. G. Hamerton's *Etching and Etchers*, p. 152.

SEPULCHRAL URN FROM LESLIE, ABERDEENSHIRE.

THIS singularly beautiful and perfect urn was found in a cist in the parish of Leslie, in the county of Aberdeen. It belonged to the late Rev. Mr. Russell, the parish minister, from whose heirs I got it.

The grave was constructed of immense slabs of stone, forming a rude coffin. There was no mound, and never had been, the burial being in the



Sepulchral Urn found in the parish of Leslie, Aberdeenshire.

natural soil, and the place quite level. The skeleton was that of a very tall man, so tall indeed, as to be far bigger than any ordinary man of our time. The urn was standing beside the head of the skeleton, on the left side, and in it was some earth mould. There were two or three flint arrow-heads within the urn, and a few more were lying beside it. The height of the urn is 8 ins.

These are all the facts now obtainable, for if any measurements were made they have been lost.

HUGH W. YOUNG, F.S.A. (SCOT.)

DISCOVERY OF AMBER BEADS IN AN IRISH BOG.

A TURF-CUTTER when at work some months ago in a bog near Whitegates discovered a quantity of amber beads, all lying close together at a depth of 14 ft. below the surface. The bog in which the discovery took place lies on the borders of Meath and Cavan, about five miles from the town of Kells.

I have examined the beads, which vary in size from about $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to over 1 inch in diameter. They are of various shapes, the majority being oblate spheroids, while some are nearly globular, others flat discs, and a few approximately cylindrical, some of these being in length about twice their diameter. One of the largest has one side flat, the other being convex, and forming rather less than a hemisphere. The flat side is penetrated by four small holes meeting inside, but not passing through to the convex surface, and by a larger central hole which goes right through. No doubt from the small holes strings of beads depended over the wearer's breast, while the ends of the string which passed round the neck were fastened at the central hole. These beads have been evidently drilled with metal tools of various sizes, as the holes are cylindrical and almost perfectly straight. In this respect they form a very marked contrast with some stone beads found in cairns at a distance of five or six miles from White-gates. In these stone beads the shape of the holes is that of two truncated cones with their small ends in contact, and an angular fragment of flint was most probably the implement used for drilling them.

There are altogether about three hundred of the amber beads, and many of them have cracks and flaws, some of which are probably due to an alteration of internal stresses in the amber, caused by the long immersion in the bog water after they had been cut out and drilled.

I will hazard the suggestion that the whole of this "find" should bear the too familiar mark, "Made in Germany," as it is doubtful if so much amber could have been procured in Ireland, although small quantities have been, it is stated, found near Lough Neagh. Another point in connection with this discovery is not without interest. I have been told that the fortunate discoverer of the beads, having gathered up and examined all he could find, was on the point of throwing the whole lot back into the bog-hole whence they came! His idea seemed to be that if he kept them, he would have bad luck. He was persuaded not to throw them away by the neighbours. It is probable that many objects of antiquarian interest have been lost owing to the prevalence of this idea.

At a distance of about half a mile from where the beads were found, in the same bog, traces of an ancient causeway have been observed, about five feet below the surface, and pointed poles of hazel have also been found at some depth. These remains seem to point to the existence of some early settlement, probably a crannog.

No more turf will be cut until May owing to the rising of water during winter, but further discoveries are likely to be made next year.

E. CROFTON ROTHERAM.

NANTGARW CHINA.

In the *Reliquary* of July last there was a notice of a new publication on English Potteries by E. Downman. It was stated that the mark on Nantgarw porcelain had been erroneously stated as:—

NANT-GARW

G. W.

That is so, but, to avoid any misunderstanding, it may be well to state that the proper mark is—

NANT-GARW

C. W.

The initials "C. W." evidently means "China Works."

Notices of New Publications.

"THE NATIVES OF SARAWAK AND BRITISH NORTH BORNEO," by HENRY LING ROTH (Truslove & Hanson), has been got up in a most sumptuous manner, and as the number of copies of the work issued is strictly limited, it will no doubt soon become scarce and proportionately valuable. The two volumes are embellished with no less than 550 illustrations, some of them half-tone process reproductions of photographs, and others drawn specially by Mr. C. Praetorius, the excellence of whose draughtsmanship is already well known to readers of the *Reliquary*. In these days, when there is a greater demand for cheap rubbish than for good solid workmanship, it is indeed refreshing to come across a book which appears to have been produced quite regardless of expense or trouble. We hope that the public will appreciate the painstaking efforts of both author and publisher sufficiently to enable them to reap the reward they are so fully entitled to receive.

Mr. Andrew Lang, who writes the Preface, good-humouredly chaffs the critics with "winged words," saying, "In our own day, when nobody reads, and critics least of all, a glance at the Preface (only a glance) furnishes the newspaper reviewer with his two or three inches of 'copy.' Into the actual book he very seldom dips, and the anxious author receives, in criticism, what he has in a Preface himself set forth."

The task of reviewing a book is so very much easier before having read it than after that we seldom even read the Preface lest we should be tempted to go further. However, on the present occasion we departed from our usual custom, being attracted by Mr. Lang's name, and our conscience (if indeed a reviewer can be said to possess one) was so touched by his merry wit that we actually read Mr. Ling Roth's two



A Sea Dyak in extra fine War Costume. (Crossland Collection.)

bulky volumes right through from cover to cover. And we are really not sorry we did so, because at the present moment we feel we know as much about Borneo and its inhabitants as anyone.

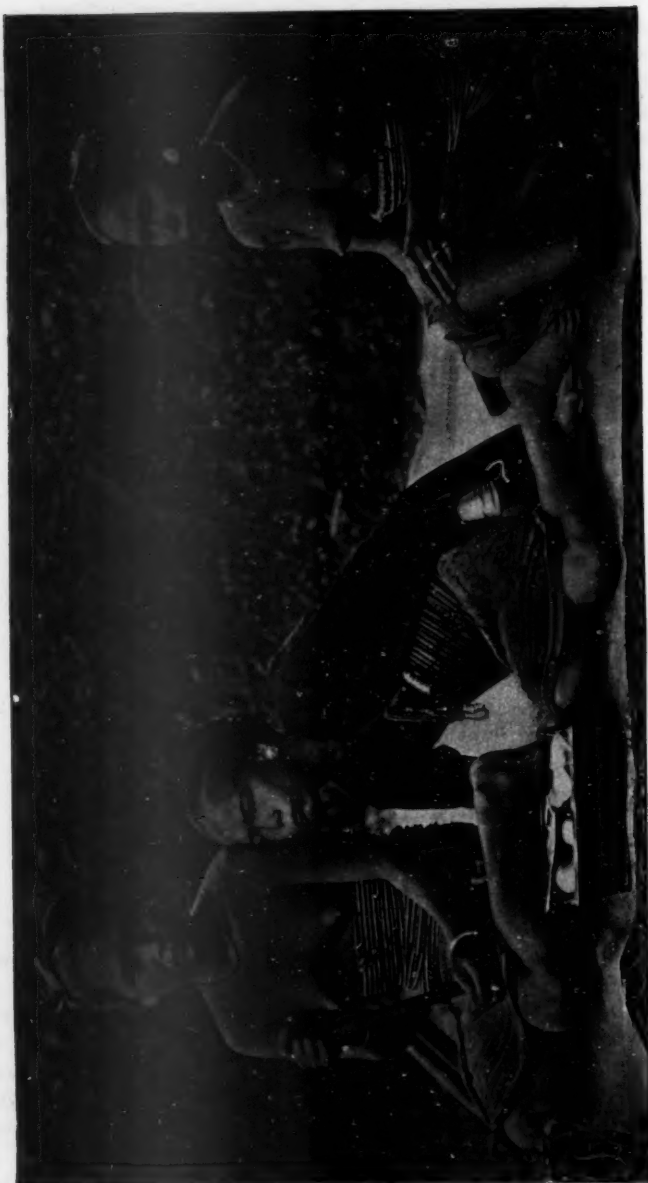
Probably every author has his own idea of how a book on the ethnology of a particular district should be written. One way is to visit the place and speak from personal observation; another is to consult all the available authorities and give a *précis* of the information they supply, or, better still, to assimilate the information and then endeavour to convey the general impression of the whole to the reader. Mr. Ling Roth's



Skaran Women's Betel Nut Basket. (Leggatt Collection.)

plan has been different. He has classified all the available information, and quotes from the authorities on the subject at full length. There is much to be said for this system, and perhaps something against it. The drawback to the plan he has adopted is that there is often a want of continuity between the various passages quoted owing to the different styles and ways of looking at things characteristic of each author. On the other hand, it is undoubtedly a great advantage to have the information classified and all put together under separate headings.

Mr. Ling Roth has taken unlimited pains in procuring illustrations both of the people he describes and specimens of their works of art,



Skaran Girls. The one on the left has a *chinpake* (sacred flower) in her hair. (Crossland Collection.)

ornaments, dress, weapons, tools, etc., selected from the best collections in Europe. This alone will make the book of the greatest possible practical value to the curators of museums containing ethnographical rooms, and to private collectors. By the kindness of the publishers we are able to reproduce a few of the illustrations, which will give some idea of their excellence.

The amount of material brought together by Mr. Ling Roth is so vast that it would be quite impossible to criticise it at length. Students of the manners and customs of savage races, of folklore, of religion, and countless other subjects will find much that is interesting in these volumes. We shall, however, confine the remarks we have to make to the native houses, implements, art, and other material indications of culture.

In studying either the customs or the native appliances of Borneo, there is always a difficulty in determining how far they may have been affected by foreign influence. Anyone who will take the trouble to observe the position occupied by Borneo on the map will see that intercourse with the Malay Peninsula, with Siam, and with China would easily explain the importation of objects of obviously Asiatic design. With regard to this, Mr. Ling Roth makes the following observations in his Introduction:—

“It may happen in the course of trade that an article gets carried right across the country, and is obtained by a ‘resident’ or trustworthy collector from a tribe who did not make it, but to whose ability in manufacture it is naturally attributed; or it may be a native copy. Then, again, owing to the great mixture of peoples throughout the Malay Archipelago, the natives frequently adopt foreign articles. I have been shown a knife the design of which may have been derived from Northern India; there are musical instruments copied from the Javanese; as Professor Hein has shown, the shield ornamentation is of Chinese origin; some of the raised timber tombs look like Shinto shrines; the custom on the west coast of immuring young girls comes from an Eastern or Chinese source; other Chinese, Hindu, Javanese, Sulu, and Malay influences are found dominant in various parts of the island. The great variety of methods of obtaining fire is in itself a proof of great mixture. With such contact, and the central position held by Borneo, anything approaching purity of origin or custom cannot be hoped for.”

The account of the different methods of fire-making employed in Borneo is taken almost entirely from Mr. S. B. J. Skertchly's paper on the subject in the *Journal of the Anthropological Institute* (vol. xix.). Amongst the appliances for this purpose are the fire-drill, the fire-saw (where the necessary heat is produced by



Case for holding Betel, made of bamboo, incised with foliated scrollwork. (British Museum.)

friction); the striking together of a piece of bamboo and pottery, or of flint and steel (where the heat is obtained by percussion); but most curious of all is the fire-syringe (where the heat is generated by compressed air). The last-mentioned is an apparatus of so highly scientific a kind that it is not easy to imagine how it can have been invented by any uncivilized race, or indeed to guess how the idea can have been hit upon at all. The machine consists of a cylindrical tube (open at one end and closed at the other) into which a piston fits tightly. At the end of the piston-rod is a flat-headed knob to enable the air in the tube to be suddenly compressed by pushing the knob with the palm of the hand. The tinder is placed at the bottom of the tube, and the heat produced by the compression of the air is sufficient to set it alight. The fire-syringe is so effective a means of obtaining a light that "many of the natives still stick to their tube and tinder in spite of Bryant and May's matches, which are now found all over the country." The fire-syringe is possibly of Asiatic origin, as it is also known to the Shans of Burma.

The chapter on the snares and traps employed in Borneo for catching birds, beasts, and fishes will be read with great interest by students of primitive mechanics, for the origin of many of the automatic contrivances involving the release of a spring by means of a catch and trigger, which form so important a part of some of our most delicate modern machinery, may be traced back to the ingenious traps of the savage made of a few bits of cord and bamboo. Some of these traps, which depend for their effectiveness on the self-acting release of a knife or spear, have proved so deadly and dangerous to men coming across them accidentally that their use has now been entirely forbidden under heavy penalties.

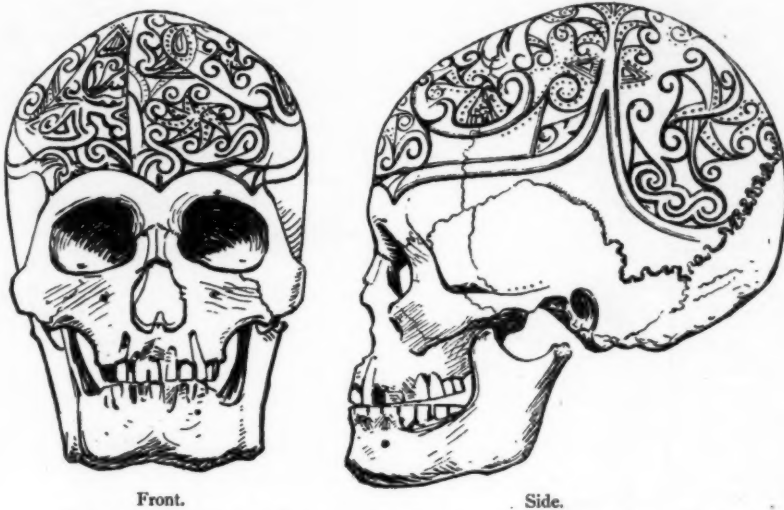
The engineer and architect may learn much by studying the methods of construction of savage peoples, which generally differ considerably from their own, and often, in consequence, contain the germs of valuable inventions they would never have thought of if left to themselves. In Mr. Ling Roth's book all the details of the constructions of the Dyak houses are very fully described and illustrated. The device for boring holes in solid earth for the foundation-posts of the houses by means of water and a wooden tool, which is given a rotary movement so as to churn the earth into mud, strikes us as being both original and suggestive. The villages in Borneo are supplied with water brought from a distance in bamboo¹ pipes, supported on trestles, thus showing us water engineering in its infancy.

Ladies will find the chapters on dress and fashionable deformities attractive reading, but they will not perhaps be so pleased with the one on the barbarous custom of head-hunting, when they learn that "from all accounts there can be little doubt that one of the chief incentives to getting heads is the desire to please the women." At the same time,

¹ The author calls them *bambu* pipes, but we prefer the old-fashioned *bamboo*.

it cannot be denied that the skulls obtained by the head-hunters are extremely decorative objects, not at all unsuitable to harmonise with a Morris wall paper.

The art of Borneo is exhibited to the greatest advantage upon carved bamboo pipes and boxes, painted wooden shields, woven mats and basket-work, and other textile fabrics. The incised patterns on bamboo are composed of curved lines, and are apparently less the product of Asiatic influence than the key and step patterns on the textiles which are just



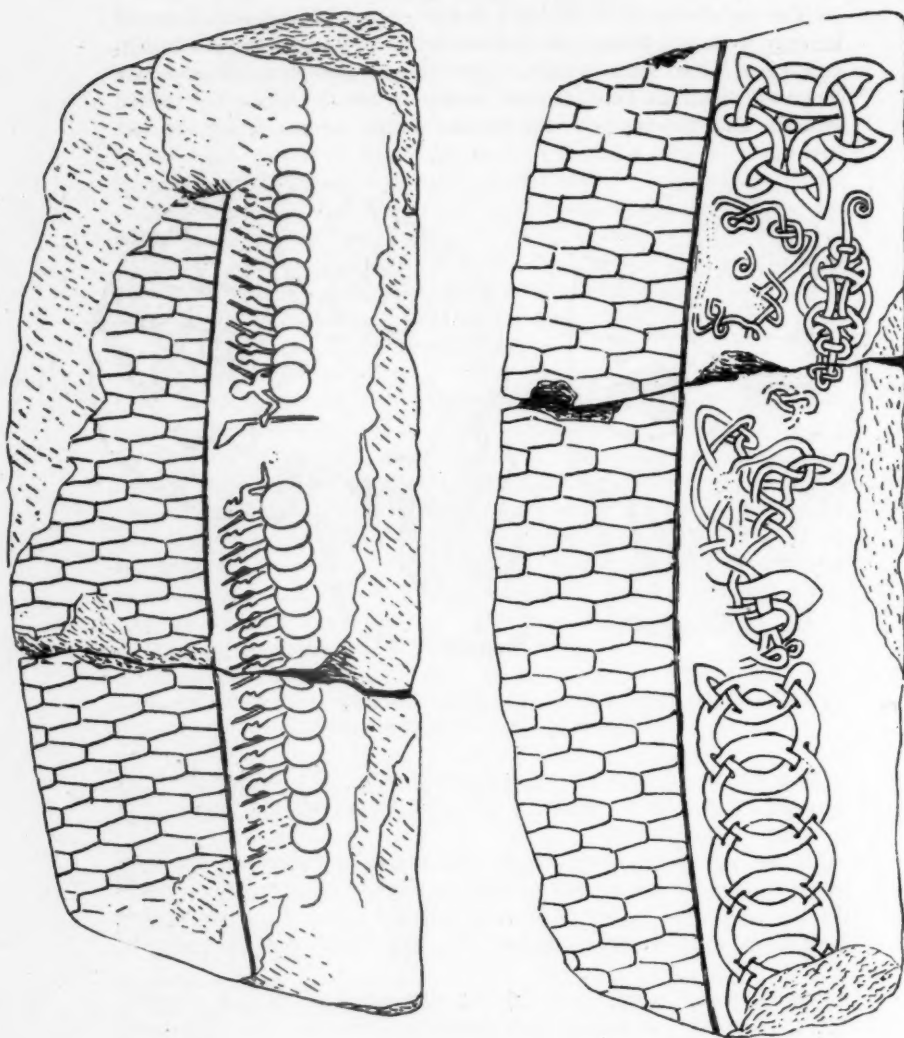
Front. Side.
Skull from East Coast of Borneo, with incised ornament. (No. 736, Van Kessel Collection, in Royal College of Surgeons.)

such as are to be seen on an Eastern carpet. The designs used in tattooing are the most barbaric of all. On the shields the human form is rudely conventionalised.

If we had more space we should be glad to enlarge on the caves where birds' nests are farmed for making Chinese soup, on the preparation of sago, gutta, padi, and a thousand other things which our readers must learn about for themselves in Mr. Ling Roth's delightful volumes.

"THE ANCIENT CROSSES AT GOSFORTH, CUMBERLAND," by C. A. PARKER, F.S.A. (Scot.) (Elliot Stock), is the best monograph that has come under our notice on the group of early Christian monuments now existing at any single place in Great Britain. Handy guides such as this, for the information of the inhabitants of the district and of visitors from afar, are sadly needed, and do more for the protection of our national antiquities than half a dozen

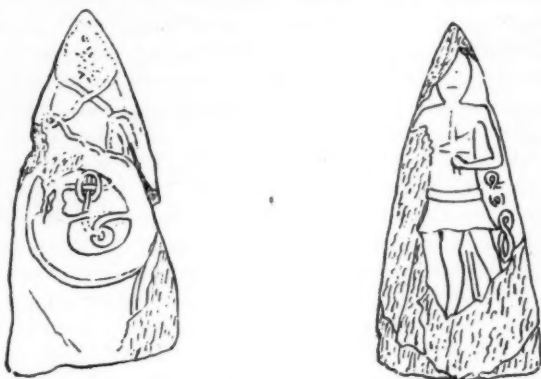
Ancient Monuments Acts *pour rire*, like the one now in force. The fact that the great cross at Gosforth, a slender sandstone monolith 14 ft. 6 ins.



Coped Stone at Gosforth.—Two Sides.

high, is still standing in an almost perfect condition after a lapse of nearly a thousand years, shows with what reverential care it must always have been treated by those who were responsible for its safety. We note with no small

feeling of satisfaction that the last person to be placed in the stocks in Gosforth churchyard was one John Sewell, of Silverhow, who had climbed up the shaft of the cross, and sat on the top of the head one Sunday morning in the year 1804-5, when the parson was late for service. There were formerly, however, other crosses which were not treated with equal reverence, and whose existence is only known of by the mere fragments now remaining. A writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1799 records the fact that there was a second cross at Gosforth standing at a distance of 7 ft. from the present one, with a horizontal slab between, an arrangement which may be seen at Penrith. This second cross was "cruelly cut down and converted into a style for a sun-dial," probably in 1789. It is said to have



Coped Stone at Gosforth.—Two Ends.

had two figures of horses and men sculptured upon it. The octagonal pillar of the sun-dial, about 3 ft. high, now stands in the churchyard at a distance of 15 ft. from the great cross, which corresponds with the space between the Penrith crosses. The head of the second cross at Gosforth, which was, as stated by "Carbo" (the writer in the *Gentleman's Magazine*), removed to the parson's garden when the mutilation took place, is at present preserved within the church. Another portion of a cross head was found in 1843 in the built-up north doorway of the chancel. Besides these, Mr. C. A. Parker discovered in 1882 the slab sculptured with a scene believed to represent "Thor fishing for the Midgard Worm," lying face downwards in the churchyard near the sun-dial; in 1894 a small carved fragment was dug up close to the churchyard; and in 1896 a beautiful coped stone was taken out of the north wall of the nave. We have to thank the publisher for the loan of the blocks of this coped stone.

The coped stone last mentioned, which Mr. Parker illustrates for the first time, is perhaps the most interesting example of this class of monument yet brought to light in England. It has on one face a very remarkable pattern

composed of circular rings, not only interlaced (as is common enough), but interpenetrating each other; and on the other side two bodies of soldiers in battle array, facing each other, and armed with round shields and spears (see p. 58).

The greater part of Mr. Parker's work is taken up with an elaborate explanation of the meaning of the figure subjects sculptured on the four sides of the upper part of the shaft. He agrees with the late Prof. George Stephens, the Rev. W. S. Calverley, and the Bishop of Stepney, in attributing to the subjects a double meaning, one Christian, and the other founded on the Scandinavian mythology of the Poetic Edda; the intention in either case being to illustrate in the most forcible manner possible the triumph of the powers of good over those of evil. The remarkable parallel between the Scandinavian "Raganrök," or "Twilight of the Gods," and the end of the world as set forth in the Revelations, helps to make the task an easy one, and the recently converted Viking would at once see in Baldur the Good a type of Christ, nor would he find any difficulty in transforming the bound Loké into the Christian devil.

Mr. Parker has not paid the same attention to the ornamental patterns on the Gosforth cross and coped stone as he has to the figure subjects. Otherwise he would have been able to class these monuments with the Manks group as distinguished from the Northumbrian group, and thus assign a date in the tenth or eleventh century rather than one in the seventh or eighth.

There is a fine cast of the Gosforth cross in the South Kensington Museum which each new director of that collection of startling curiosities amuses himself by transporting from one part of the building to another. As the cast has been seriously injured by this continual moving-on process, is it too much to ask that it should be brought to an anchor once for all?

"AN ARCHÆOLOGICAL SURVEY OF THE UNITED KINGDOM: THE PRESERVATION AND PROTECTION OF OUR ANCIENT MONUMENTS," by DAVID MURRAY, LL.D., F.S.A. (MacLehose and Sons, Glasgow).—This is a reprint of a presidential address to the Archæological Society of Glasgow. It is issued in the present form in the hope of directing attention to the necessity of having an archæological survey of the United Kingdom carried out by Government, and of further legislation for the protection of our ancient monuments. It is a most interesting and suggestive essay. With notes and appendices, it is, indeed, a valuable handbook, not only as regards an archæological survey, but also protection of monuments, treasure trove, and museums. At the outset Dr. Murray makes a strong point. The Government expends large sums of money on the State Paper Office, also in connection with the publication of other public and private collections of historical papers. Enormous though the mass of evidence may seem to be, on many isolated questions of history it is strictly limited. The loss of a single membrane from a roll may destroy everything that is to be learned of

a particular transaction. No one disputes the wisdom of the expenditure for the preservation and publication of these written records of history. But, while so much attention is given to written records, little has been done by Government for our unwritten records, our ancient monuments. The number of such monuments is more limited than the documents, and considering the length of the period to which they relate they are comparatively far fewer. If one disappears or is destroyed it is a loss that cannot be repaired. Hardly a week passes that we do not hear of some of these, what we may call, unwritten documents perishing through neglect or by design. Dr. Murray then proceeds to discuss the scope of an archaeological survey, and the nature of the work to be done. He briefly summarises the work of the archaeological survey of India, the French Commissions, and the surveys of West Prussia and of Bavaria. The notes to this portion of the essay are of great value for purposes of reference. In Scotland and in Ireland some attempt at a Government survey of ancient monuments has been made, but in so incomplete a manner as to render the evidence misleading and the record of no value for scientific investigation. When the Ordnance Survey of Scotland was being organised, the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, in 1855, requested the Government "that all remains, such as barrows, pillars, circles, and ecclesiastical and other ruins" should be noted on the survey. The suggestion was accepted, but the Government made no effort to organise a survey of antiquities. The Society appears to have done everything in their power to assist the survey officers by the distribution of circulars on the subject, but Dr. Murray states much of the information seems "to have been collected without method or system, and to have been subjected to no criticism." It is consequently of varying quality: sometimes accurate, sometimes quite the reverse. Where the positions of objects are recorded as part of the survey they can be relied upon, but the different classes of objects are not distinguished, and many objects are omitted.

As regards Ireland, when the Ordnance Survey was commenced in 1825, the Director, General Colby, suggested that it should embrace antiquities. The proposal was in the end rejected on the score of expense, but it had been partially carried out for the County Londonderry; the memoir for that county, the only volume published, contains much archaeological information, though by no means exhaustive. The case against the Government concerning Ireland is really much stronger than Dr. Murray states it. In Ireland a good start was made; competent antiquaries, such as O'Donovan and Petrie, were associated with the survey. A mass of materials was collected on the antiquities, place-names, local and family history of most of the counties. When the archaeological section of the survey was abandoned, this collection was deposited in the library of the Royal Irish Academy, and is known as the Ordnance Survey Letters. Thus we see through the failure of the Government to recognise the importance of the subject, and a false spirit of economy, the expenditure already incurred in connection with the survey was, to a great extent, wasted, and the work left

in an incomplete and unsatisfactory state. Antiquities are noted on the Ordnance maps, but, as in Scotland, the record is of varying quality. No system of classification was adopted, and in some counties the omissions are serious.

Objection, Dr. Murray states, may be taken to a Government survey of antiquities on the ground that it would put a stop to individual effort and the work of archaeological societies. So far from this being the case, he points out that a survey would stimulate inquiry. The same objection might, in fact, be taken to the geological survey, which, so far from superseding investigation, "has furnished geologists with a reliable index to the geological features of the country, by means of which they can with more certainty and profit pursue their individual inquiries."

Passing from the subject of the survey, Dr. Murray deals with the kindred question of the Protection of Ancient Monuments. The Legislation on the subject is at present on a very unsatisfactory footing. Monuments as *partes soli* belong to the owner of the land, and he can do with them as he chooses. It is not a crime to deface or injure an ancient monument. The Ancient Monuments Protection Act of 1882, which applies to the three kingdoms, is valuable as far as it goes, but it is very limited in operation. Under this Act the Commissioners of Works are empowered, with the consent of the owners, to accept the guardianship of monuments which may from time to time be scheduled as within the scope of the Act. A limited number of monuments have been scheduled. To 1892 the numbers are :—England 36, Scotland 38, and Ireland 26. The Government, Dr. Murray states, has rendered the Act inoperative as regards the future "by steadily refusing to accept further monuments, even when offered to them."

Ireland has fared better than England or Scotland, at least as regards the powers of protection. At the disestablishment of the Irish Church in 1869, the property of the Church was vested in the Irish Church Temporalities Commissioners. The latter were empowered by the Act to transfer to the Commissioners of Public Works in Ireland such ecclesiastical buildings as were no longer in use, and were considered to be deserving of being maintained as national monuments, and a sum of £50,000 was set aside for their preservation and maintenance. In this manner a large number of ancient structures were placed under the care of the Irish Board of Works. By a further Act in 1892, the Board of Works was empowered to accept the guardianship of ancient monuments generally, and to apply the surplus of the income of the fund created by the Act of 1869 for their maintenance. Some two hundred monuments have been already vested under the Act of 1892. We thus see that the machinery for the protection of ancient monuments is far more complete in Ireland than it is either in England or Scotland. Indeed, if efficiently carried out, the powers of protection seem to be sufficient in Ireland, though compulsory powers are perhaps necessary for extreme cases. The Irish Board of Works has been subjected to much criticism as to the manner in which the protection, sometimes

amounting to restoration, has been carried out. Dr. Murray does not refer to this matter, but, as it has been frequently commented on, a few words will here not be out of place. The Board, as a Board, does not appear to be deserving of blame; it has practically nothing to say to the matter. The fault lies in the scheme devised for the administration of the Acts. The officer appointed to the charge of the monuments is an architect in full practice. He is not a trained archæologist; the charge of the monuments is but a minor part of his professional occupations, and it is therefore impossible that his mind can be on the subject. The result is that the works on ancient structures and monuments are carried out by clerks of works or assistant architects. There is, in fact, no archæological supervision from the beginning to the end of the scheme. If little is done by the Government for protection in England, General Pitt-Rivers, the Inspector of Ancient Monuments is, at least, a distinguished archæologist. Where a sufficient salary is given, the inspector should give his whole time to the duties of his office. He should be a trained archæologist, should inspect the monuments periodically, and report to a board of archæologists. The architect to the board should be simply an expert to advise on structural matters, and in no case should works be carried out without trained and continuous supervision. A strict record of the state of the structures before repairs, and of the actual work done, should be kept for reference. It is unnecessary to enter further into details, which will naturally occur to every archæologist.

In contrast with the indifference of our Government on the subject of ancient monuments—unwritten, yet, none the less, historical records—Dr. Murray refers to the action of the principal States of the Continent. "Almost every country in Europe," he states, "except our own, has some authority, whose duty it is to care for and protect its ancient monuments." How minute is the care taken by the French Government of national antiquities will be indicated by the following extract:—"When, in the course of any excavation in land belonging to the State, to a department, a commune, a vestry, or other public establishment, anyone discovers any monument, ruin, inscription, or object of archæological, historic, or artistic interest, the Mayor of the Commune must at once take measures for its provisional protection, and must advise the Prefect of the Department. The Prefect reports to the Minister of Public Instruction, who gives final orders on the subject. If the find occurs on private property the Mayor advises the Prefect. On a report from the Prefect, and after consultation with the Commission on Historic Monuments, the Minister of Public Instruction may acquire the site, in whole or in part, by compulsory purchase."

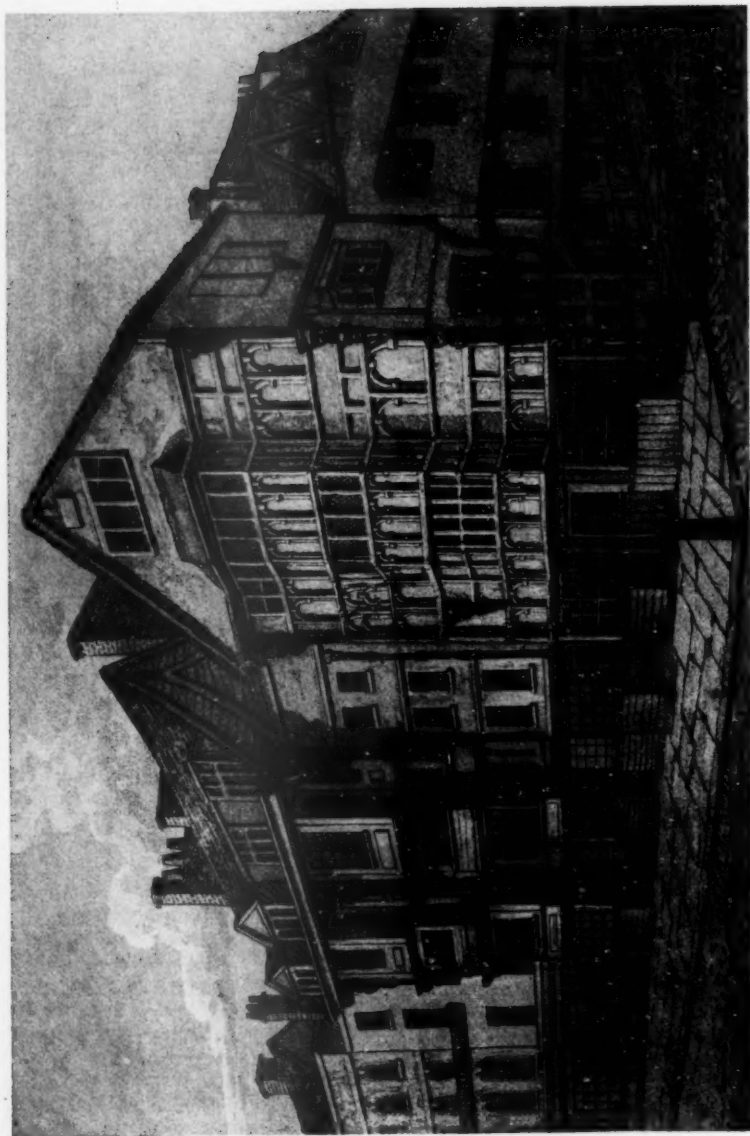
In the concluding sections of the essay, Dr. Murray reviews the law of treasure trove, and discusses the importance of promoting the establishment of local archæological museums. We trust that this important essay will be widely circulated. We suggest that the time has come when the various local archæological societies might approach members of Parliament with whom they may be in touch, with a view of urging the questions raised by Dr. Murray on the attention of Government.

"THE REPORT OF THE SOCIETY FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS" for 1896 (THACKERAY TURNER, ESQ., Secretary, 9, Buckingham Street, Adelphi) is like the "voice of one crying in the wilderness," whilst the architectural and ecclesiastical owls, satyrs, hippo-centaurs, and other doleful creatures which inhabit the artistic desert created in this country by the modern Philistine, endeavour by their curious antics to distract attention from what the prophet is saying. The strength of the indictments made year after year by the Society against the destroyers of ancient churches may be measured by the indignation of the recognised organs of the Philistine architect. The indignation evoked by the exposure of the tricks of the trade of those gentlemen who make a living out of the destruction of ancient buildings under the shallow pretence of so-called restoration is natural enough, for once the public begins to see through their little game their occupation will be as much gone as if they had been image-makers at Ephesus. The quotation of the following passages from the Report of the S.P.A.B. for 1896 will, we think, go some way to explain why this is the case:—

"(Where a church has been restored) The evidence of time, of art, of human striving, has been effaced, and replaced by something as blank as the newest church in the newest suburb. And this could not possibly be otherwise, because we have now no *living* and *growing* style of *ecclesiastical* architecture, that is to say, in the sense which we *do* possess a *living* style of *engineering* architecture, which grows with our wants and adapts itself to our requirements of either an iron bridge, or an armoured warship, and therefore church restoration, instead of giving free scope to our minds, compels us slavishly to copy the work of some particular period, with which the present has little in common. Probably the next generation will condemn our copy as inaccurate, but even if we reproduce ever so exact an imitation, this may only be gained at the expense of misleading future architects, and throwing doubt upon the authenticity of really ancient work." . . . "If our few remaining unrestored churches are to be left to us, the public must not be satisfied with the vague statements so often put forth, 'that the restoration will be carried out on the most conservative lines, and that no objects of interest will be destroyed,' but must ruthlessly refuse to contribute, if the specification includes anything beyond necessary repair."

Yes, that is the point, the time has come for the public to decline to supply any more funds for the restoration of ancient buildings, and only for their repair, after finding out from the S.P.A.B. or the Society of Antiquaries what sort of a record the architect has, and how many previous convictions there are against him. We would even go further and call in a civil engineer instead of an architect whenever it was necessary to repair an ancient structure.

NOTE.—We have to thank Publishers for sending numerous other works for review, the notices of which must be held over from pressure on our space.



CORNER OF CHANCERY LANE, 1798.